REGISTERED No. 61—1871.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,151.—New Series. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 10, 1872. Annual Subscription in Advance.....Rupees Forty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, in advance, for Town and Country, are now on the following reduced scale :—

One Year, *in advance* .....Rs. 42
Six Months ,, ... ,, 24
Three Months ,, ... ,, 14
One Month ,, ... ,, 5

For the Weekly Subscription, in advance, of Rs. 1-8-0, the *Gazette* will be delivered each morning at any address in town, or posted free to any address Up-country.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do	,, 2 8
Third do	,, 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	,, 0 2½ As.

per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do	4½ ,, ,,
Third and succeeding	2½ ,, ,,

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

Domestic Occurrences: Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

TEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship ASIA, 1,579 Tons, 250 H.P., Commander D. MacCallum, will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 16th January 1872, at 4 P.M.

	Jan. 1872		Jan. 1872.
Leave BOMBAY	16	Leave Colombo	25
,, Ratnagherry	17	,, Galle	26
,, Vingorla	17	,, Negapatam	29
,, Carwar	18		Feb.
,, Mangalore	19	,, Madras	1
,, Cannanore	20	,, Cocconada	3
,, Tellicherry	20	,, Visagapatam	4
,, Calicut	21	,, Bimlipatam	5
,, Beypore	21	,, Gopalpore	5
,, Cochin	22	,, False Point	6
,, Allepey	23	Arrive CALCUTTA	7
,, Tuticorin	24		

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherrie District, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut or Beypore and proceed from thence by rail. Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussora, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, MAHOMERAH, and BUSSORAH.

The Steam-ship INDIA, 1,010 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander R. L. Tuches, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 22nd January 1872, at noon.

	Jan. 1872		Feb. 1872
Leave BOMBAY	22	Leave BUSSORAH	9
,, Kurrachee	26	,, Fao	9
,, Guadur	27	,, Bushire	10
,, Muscat	29	,, Linga	15
,, Bunder Abbas	31	,, Bunder Abbas	16
	Feb.		
,, Linga	2	,, Muscat	18
,, Bushire	4	,, Guadur	21
,, Kurrachee	8	,, Kurrachee	23
Arrive BUSSORAH	7	Arrive BOMBAY	25

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every MONDAY, at noon.

The Steam-ship KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander A. Scott, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 15th January, 1872, at noon.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government).—Steam Ferry Boats will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders :—

Fares from Bombay to

Class.	Rewas.	Dhurumtur.	Oorun.	Hog Island.	Oolwa.
	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
First Class	2 0	3 0	2 1	2 0	3 0
Second Class	0 12	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 2
Third Class	0 6	0 8	0 10	0 10	0 9

The Rewas and Dhurumtur Ferry Steamer leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8 A.M., and Dhurumtur at 1 P.M. The Oorun, Hog Island, and Oolwa Steamer leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8-30 A.M., and Oolwa at 1 P.M. Passengers are required to obtain Tickets from the Bunder Clerk previous to proceeding on board.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No. 33, Meadow Street, Bombay.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.
(VIA SUEZ CANAL.)

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

The regular Steamers leave GENOA and BOMBAY on the 24th, and on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

To Aden	1st Class. £122	2nd Class. £115	3rd Class. £4
Suez	96	90	9
Port Said	88	84	9
Alexandria	89	85	9-10
Messina	80	84	14
Naples	80	84	14
Leghorn	80	84	14
Genoa	80	84	14
Marseilles (transhipment at Genoa)	82	86	14-10

Including Wines. Without Food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge.
Children not above 10 years, half fare.
Next Steamers from Bombay :—
PERSIA, on THURSDAY, 1st February 1872.
INDIA, on FRIDAY, 1st March 1872.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For Hand-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to WOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 30th September 1871.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE VIA SUEZ CANAL.

The Company intends to despatch every month a Steamer from TRIESTE to BOMBAY and vice versa. The Steamers APIS and SPHINX have only limited accommodation for a small number of Passengers. The rates for Cabin Passengers include food and table wine in transit through Egypt, and free conveyance of 3 cwt. luggage. For Baggage in excess £4 per Ton is charged.

The APIS, 1,400 tons, will be despatched from Bombay on or about the 10th January, and the SPHINX, 1,400 tons, on or about the 10th February.

PASSENGER RATES FROM BOMBAY PER APIS AND SPHINX.

	Cabin.	Deck, with Food.
To Trieste	£30	£14- 0
To Port Said	£28	£13- 7
To Suez	£28	£13- 7
To Aden	£16	£ 7-13

Cargo taken for Trieste, also for Venice, Constantinople, and Odessa, Adena, Egypt, England, and the Continent generally.

THERE is also a weekly service by MAIL STEAMERS between Alexandria and Trieste, and *vice versa*, in conjunction with the P. & O. Co.'s Mail Steamers to and from Suez. The Austrian Lloyd's Mail Steamers leave Alexandria direct for Trieste immediately after the arrival of the Bombay and Calcutta Mails from Suez. The distance between Alexandria and Trieste is 200 miles shorter than that between Alexandria and Marseilles, and the voyage to Trieste is much more agreeable, it being a coasting trip full of variety of beautiful scenery from the Island of Candia to the Port of Trieste. The passage occupies only 4 to 5 days, and the Company's best Steamers are employed on this Line, which are built expressly for this service, with special regard to the accommodation and comfort of Passengers, and have each an experienced Surgeon on board. At Trieste the traveller for England has an extensive choice of picturesque and interesting routes, occupying from three days six hours to five days to London, at an expense varying from £12 to £15.

Passengers by the P. & O. Co.'s steamers to Suez can have their baggage forwarded by that Company's steamers from Alexandria to Southampton, at a charge of 10s. per cwt., for the unlimited allowance of 2 cwt., and 20s. per cwt. for excess weight (both exclusive of transit through Egypt), to which the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Suez will attend.

The undersigned grants also Through Tickets for the steamers plying between Alexandria and Trieste, and for the Railway between Suez and Alexandria.

PASSENGER RATES from ALEXANDRIA to TRIESTE.

First Class .....£15 | Second Class £9

Children under 10 years at Half Fare; under 2 years, Free.

REDUCED FARES TO FAMILIES, consisting of not less than 3 adult members travelling together :—First Class, £10-16 per head; Second Class, £7-10 per head.

Personal Baggage allowed Free: 1st Class 200 lbs., 2nd Class 150 lbs., over weight 10s. per 100 lbs.

Railway Tickets, from SUEZ to ALEXANDRIA, with all the privileges of Passengers by the P. & O. Co. :—First Class, £3; Second Class, £2. Children over 3 and under 10 years at Half Fare. Free Baggage—1st Class 3 cwt., 2nd Class 200 lbs., overweight 7s. per cwt.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to the Agency of the Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

A. C. GUMPERT, Manager.

Bombay, 12, Meadow Street, 10th December 1871.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Monday, the 15th January, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s S.S. MONGOLIA, (2,708 tons and 500 H.P.) Captain A. E. Barlow, will LEAVE for SUEZ as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Brindisi, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Trieste, Venice, Odessa, Genoa, Naples, and Havre, Liverpool or London.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon before 10 A.M. on the day of the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. GEELONG (1,584 tons and 250 H.P.), will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 18th Jan., leaving Mazagon at noon on that day, and carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's office before 11 A.M. on Tuesday, the 16th January.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

S.S. NEERA.

THE Steam-ship NEERA, 2,200 tons, and 300 Horse Power, G. A. Hancock, Commander, will sail for LIVERPOOL, *via* SUEZ CANAL, on or about the 15th February 1872.

RATES OF FARE FOR PASSENGERS.

To Liverpool, *via* Suez Canal, 1st Class .....Rs. 500
Do. Do. 2nd Class ..... 350 } Exclusive of Wines, &c.
To Suez, 1st Class 350
Do. 2nd Class 225

For Freight or Passage apply to

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

Bombay, 1st December 1871.

LIVERPOOL, *via* SUEZ CANAL.

THE fine Clyde-built Full-powered Steamer ATALANTA, 2,300 Tons Register, 400 H. P., will SAIL for LIVERPOOL, *via* the SUEZ CANAL, about the 10th of February. The Passenger accommodation being placed amidships, the Cabins are well ventilated, and free from the motion of the Engines. Will carry a Surgeon and Stewardess.

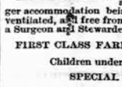
FIRST CLASS FARE TO LIVERPOOL ...£50 { Exclusive of Wines, &c.

Children under 10—Half Fare; under 3—Free.

SPECIAL RATES FOR FAMILIES.

Nesbit Lane, Fort, Bombay. JOHNSON & Co., Ship-brokers.

FOR LIVERPOOL, *via* SUEZ CANAL.
(To leave about the 18th instant.)



THE new and powerful Steam Ship Sr. OLAF, Captain Hilks, registered 1,335 tons and highest Class at Lloyds'.

This Steamer has extensive and very superior accommodation for first-class Passengers. There is a Stewardess on board, and the services of a Surgeon will be available.

Rates of Passage are—

1st Class to Suez £30
,, ,, to Liverpool £50

exclusive of Wines, &c., which however can be procured on board at moderate prices.

Plans of the accommodation can be seen, and further particulars learned, on application to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 2nd January 1872.

WILSON LINE OF STEAMERS.
FOR LIVERPOOL, *via* SUEZ CANAL.
(To be despatched hence on 8th proximo)

THE full-powered and favourite Passenger Screw Steam-ship ROLLO, 1,487 registered tons, Captain Abbott.

The accommodation of this fine new Vessel which is amidships and similarly arranged to that of the Orlando, so well known in the trade, is extensive and exceptionally good and well ventilated.

Rates of Passage are—

1st Class to Suez.....£70
,, ,, to Liverpool £50
2nd ,, to ,, ...£20

exclusive of Wines, &c., which however can be procured on board at moderate prices.

A Stewardess is carried, and special provision has been made by the Owners to ensure efficient general attendance to Passengers, the absence of which so frequently occasions inconvenience and discomfort.

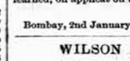
A medical man of experience is regularly attached to the Steamer, and punctuality with respect to date of departure will be observed.

Plans of the accommodation may be seen, and further particulars learned, on application to Messrs. GRINDLAY, GROOM, and Co., or to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 2nd January 1872.

"WILSON" LINE.
LIVERPOOL *via* SUEZ CANAL.
(To follow the s.s. Xantho.)
WALAMO, 1,800 Tons, 250 H. P. (Nom.)



THIS favourite Steamer will be again despatched about the end of January. She has excellent and well ventilated accommodation (amidships) for a large number of First Class Passengers, and can also take a few in the Second Cabin. She carries an experienced Doctor and Stewardess, and in table arrangements and otherwise everything will be done to insure the comfort of passengers. The Rates of Passage are as follow :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
To Suez	£30	£20
To Liverpool	£50	£30

Exclusive of Wines and Liquors, which, however, can be had on board. Applications for passage to be made to Messrs. GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co., or to

WALLACE & Co.

Bombay, 19th December 1871.

N.B.—Will be followed by the well-known s.s. Orlando, leaving the end of February.

NEBRASKA, s.s., 3,992 Tons Registered, 1,800 H.P.E.

NOTICE.—Passengers are requested to EMBARK on FRIDAY next, 12th instant, at 9 A.M. Has still a few Cabins disengaged.—Apply to

BLAY & MACKINTOSH.

G'S LINIMENT,

An infallible curative of Mange and other Skin Diseases in Horses, Dogs, and Cattle.

An unprecedented number of Testimonials have been received, certifying its efficacy. No owner of animals should be without it.

Per Bottle, Rs. 2.

D. S. KEMP and Co.

C. A. ROSS & CO.,

WINE MERCHANTS and COMMISSION AGENTS,

2, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for Bombay of the celebrated Firm of Matthiessen Fuelong & Co., Vineyard Proprietors, Jerez de la Frontera, Spain, have for sale at their Godowns the following choice Wines, just received from that firm per steamers Yeddo, Ispahan, and Xantho :—

M. F. and Co.'s Pale Dry SHERRY, a really first-class Wine. Rs. 21 per dozen.

M. F. and Co.'s AMONTILLADO, one of the finest and purest Wines ever imported into Bombay. Rs. 28 per dozen.

M. F. and Co.'s Double Crown PORT, very old and rare, not to be equalled by any PORT now in the Bombay Market. Rs. 30 per dozen.

The Undersigned have also been appointed Agents for Bombay of the well known firms of Rodis Fabres and Laurent, Rimault and Fabres, and have now for sale the following, received per Ispahan and Yeddo :—

Robin Freres' 3 diamond BRANDY. This is a fine old Brandy (equal, if not superior, to Seignette's No. 1). Offered now at 18s. 2½ per dozen.

Laurent, Rimault, and Freres' St. Julien CLARET, first growth of vintage of 1865,—a fine, delicate, after-dinner Wine, equal to any Claret now sold at double the price. Rs. 14 per dozen.

We beg that it may be understood that the above low quotations are for CASH only.

Other Wines are daily expected, which will be duly advertised.

C. A. ROSS & Co.

A. ALLAN,

TAILOR AND HABIT MAKER,

STAFF, MILITARY, AND NAVAL UNIFORMS.

A. ALLAN has the pleasure to announce the fresh arrival of NEW STOCK, which has been selected from the best Manufacturers, and from the superior quality of Cloths and designs, he begs to assert that they cannot be equalled at the price.

He respectfully INVITES his CONSTITUENTS, and the PUBLIC in general, to judge for themselves of the above facts :—

Superfine West ...ngland Black and Blue Cloths.
Black, Blue, and Fancy Silk Mixed Coatings.
West of England Tweeds and Silk Mixed Trouserings.

UNIFORMS MADE ACCORDING TO THE NEWEST REGULATION.

Gold and Silver Ornaments, Staff Corps, and Infantry Belts, &c.

A JOB T OF SCOTCH TWEEDS, CLEARING OFF AT COST PRICE.

Fancy Tweed C at, double breasted Coat, and Trousers ...Rs. 20
Fancy Tweed, superior quality ditto ditto ... ,, 26
Fancy Silk Mixed ditto ditto ... ,, 30
Coloured Cotton Washing Drills ditto ditto ... ,, 16
Fancy Highland Suits for Boys, Stuart Tartan.
Macduff, Macdonald, and the 42nd Tartan, from Rs. 35 to Rs. 45.
Wedding Orders promptly executed in first-class style.
Overland Outfits made up on the shortest Notice.
Regtl. Helmet Hats, English-made Shirts, Collar, and Hosiery of every description.
Solid Leather Trunks, Hat Boxes, Rail Rugs, Coupling Straps, and Tweed Caps.
Orders from Outstations promptly attended to,

A. ALLAN,
17, APOLLO STREET.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ESTABLISHED IN BOMBAY IN 1842.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.,

IMPORTERS AND EXPORTERS OF WINES, SPIRITS, AND LIQUEURS,

BASS'S PALE ALE BOTTLERS,

WINE MERCHANTS

TO H.M. THE QUEEN, H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.

THE CIVIL SERVICE CLUB. THE REFORM CLUB.
THE WINDHAM CLUB. THE UNIVERSITY CLUB.
THE ATHENÆUM CLUB. THE NYNEE TAL CLUB.
THE BOMBAY CLUB.

LONDON HOUSES ..... { 41, Mark Lane, E.C. 20, Cockspur Street, S.W.
BORDEAUX HOUSE.....Place du Champ du Mars.
CALCUTTA HOUSE .....10, Hare Street.
BOMBAY HOUSE.....Dean Lane.

C. P. & Co. have pleasure in submitting a revised abstract of their well-known Brands.

Full particulars and detailed descriptive Price Lists to be obtained at Their Offices.

DRY CHAMPAGNES—	Rs. 42*, Rs. 38*, Rs. 12*.
Ditto MAGNUMS—	Rs. 66.
SPARKLING HOCK AND MOSELLE—	Rs. 36*, Rs. 40*.
SHERRIES—Rs. 16, Rs. 19, Rs. 22, Rs. 23, Rs. 24, Rs. 28, Rs. 33, Rs. 36.	
PORTS—	Rs. 18*, Rs. 25*, Rs. 30, Rs. 36.
HAUT SAUTERNES—	Rs. 23*.
BREAKFAST CLARETS—	Rs. 10-8, Rs. 13-8.
DINNER CLARETS—	Rs. 15-8*, Rs. 17*, Rs. 19*.
AFTER-DINNER CLARETS—	Rs. 22-8*, Rs. 25*, Rs. 30*.
CHAMBERTIN— Rs. 32*.	MACON— Rs. 21.
NUITS— Rs. 26.	CHABLIS— Rs. 26*.
BRAUNBERGER— Rs. 25-8*.	FORSTER TRAMINER Rs. 34.
JOHANNISBERGER—Rs. 42*.	RUDESHEIMER— Rs. 27*.
MARCOBRUNNER— Rs. 34.	HOCHHEIMER— Rs. 24*.
STEIN WEIN— Rs. 20.	
COGNAC—	Rs. 25, Rs. 29, Rs. 33.
WHISKEY—Rs. 21-8, Rs. 23-8.	RUM—Rs. 22-8.
OLD TOM—Rs. 21-8.	GENEVA—Rs. 19
LIQUEURS—Rs. 30*, Rs. 40*.	BITTERS—Rs. 20.
MARSALA—Rs. 16.	MADEIRA—Rs. 36.

The above described comprise all the most approved styles of Wines and Spirits for tropical consumption—from dry to very dry,—nutty and full pale to light gold,—every taste being provided for. Wines marked (*) are also kept in stock *in pints*.

TERMS.

Credit allowed on satisfactory references being afforded : liberal Discount for Cash. Unexceptionally liberal terms to Merchants and Traders buying largely. Wines, &c., shipped to Merchant's Bean ! if desired.

SUPERIOR PALE BRANDIES,

From the Celebrated Distilleries of the VINE-GROWERS' ASSOCIATION OF COGNAC.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit Rs. a.
FINE OLD PALE COGNAC (Treacher's celebrated Heart Label) pure, soft and delicate, per doz.	27 0	30 0
Do. do. Pint Travelling Flasks do.....	16 0	18 0
OLD PALE BRANDY, a spirit very superior to the lower brands of Hennessey, Martell, and others, commonly sold at same rate	24 0	27 0
OLD BRANDY ; a sound wholesome spirit	18 0	21 0

FRESH SHIPMENTS ON SALE BY THE AGENTS,

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

THACKER, VINING, & CO.

NEW BOOKS.

Letters from India, by Hon. Emily Eden, 2 vols ...		Rs.	13 4
At Home with the Patagonians, by Lieutenant G. C. Musters, R.N.		...	10 0
Leisure Hour. Volume 1871		...	4 8
Admiralty Manual of Scientific Enquiry. New edition ...		...	2 4
Sage Stuffing for Green Goslings, by Hon. Hugh Rowley ...		...	3 4
Bradshaw's Continental Rail Guide—December		...	2 4
Character : by S. Smiles, author of Self Help ...		...	3 12
Th. Mountain, from the French of Richebé, 54 illustrations			6 12
Owen's Debateable Land between the two worlds		...	5 12
Wheeler on the Choice of a Dwelling		...	4 12
Punch's Pocket Book, 1872		...	3 4
All the Year Round. New volume		...	3 8
Muir's Sanskrit Texts. Vol. 2		...	13 4
Forster's Life of Dickens. Vol. 1... ...		...	7 8
Peter Parley's Annual, 1872		...	3 4
Humber's Complete Treatise on Iron Bridge Construction. New edition		...	85 0
Mother Goose's Melodies for Children		...	4 12
Hamanarion—L'Atmosphere, description des grands Phénomènes de la Nature, 18 chromoli hographs and 228 wood engravings		...	17 8
Green's Pilgrim's Progress and Morbid Anatomy ...		...	3 8
Voltaire's by John Morley		...	8 12
Beautiful Birds, their Haunts and Homes, *Colored plates* ...			3 12
Shaw's Travels in High Tartary, Yarkand, and Kashgar ...			10 0
Rare Nonsense Pictures, Rhymes, Botany, &c., by Lear ...			6 12
Tennyson's " Songs"		...	3 4
Rimbault's History of the Gothic Revival			20 0
Worster's Alpine Plants, colored plates, with descriptions.			15 12
Blue Book on Forest Conservancy in India			8 12
Christmas Carols, new and old, Music and Words, by Bromley and Stanier		...	4 12
Routledge's Modern Speaker and Reciter		...	2 4
Lane's Modern Egyptians. New edition... ...		...	7 12
Mackay's Thousand and one Gems of Poetry		...	7 12
Power's Hand-book about Books...		...	5 0
Great Inventors and Inventions		...	3 4
Moral and Material Progress of India, 1869-70		...	2 4
Fox on Treatment of Hysteria		...	1 8
Old Mortality. Vol. 1872		...	3 12
Ball's Experiment Mechanics, a course of Lectures at the Royal College of Science for Ireland... ...			10 0
Lacy's Book-keeping, with introduction and notes by J. A. Seeley, M. A., Clarendon Press series		...	3 12
Shuldham's Family Homœopathist		...	10 0
Earle's Philology of the English Tongue		...	4 4
Sophocles : Ancient Classics of English Readers		...	3 8
Haskoll's Railway Construction, 2 vols.		...	33 0
Smith's Facetiæ Latinæ, new edition, 1871		...	22 8
Lord's Shifts and Expedients of Camp Life		...	28 4
Good Words for the Young. Vol. 1871		...	4 12
Duke of Edinburgh in Ceylon ; a book of Elephant and Elk Sport, chromolithogra hs, 4to		...	15 0
The Rawan Chih Papers, edited by N. Nugent		...	3 12
Carleton's Traits and Stories of Irish Peasantry, new edition			3 12
Goldsmith on Equity		...	11 4
Shut up in Paris, by N. Shepard...		...	6 12
Oliver Twist. New cheap illustrated edition		...	1 8
The Old Colonel and the Old Corps, by Lieut.-Col. C. E. S. Gleig...		...	5 0

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

THE PARSEE ELPHINSTONE DRAMATIC CLUB

WILL REPEAT THEIR VERY SUCCESSFUL PLAY OF

ALADDIN,

OR

THE WONDERFUL LAMP,

TO-NIGHT, WEDNESDAY, 10TH JAN. 1872.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle, Reserved.. Rs. 4	Stalls .....Rs. 2
,, Unreserved.. ,, 3	Gallery ..... ,, 1-8
Pit .....Re. 1.	

Tickets to be had at the *Durbar Akhbars Press*, Fort; at the *Union Press*, Dhobie Talao; and at the Theatre on the Night of Performance.

Doors open at 8 P.M.; Performance to commence at 8-30 P.M.

NOTICE.—Consignees per ship CITY of CASHMERE, arrived from GLASGOW, are requested to DESPATCH BOATS to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS; otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain, without further intimation, at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 9th January 1872.

TENDERS for the SUPPLY of 55 Pairs of BULLOCKS will be received up to noon of the 18th inst. The Municipal Commissioner reserves the right of accepting or rejecting any Bullock offered.

T. G. HEWLETT,
8th January 1872. Health Officer.

TENDERS will be received up to noon of the 18th instant, for the SUPPLY of PETTY STORES for the use of the Health Department, during 1871. Full information will be given at the Office of the Undersigned.

T. G. HEWLETT,
8th January 1872. Health Officer.

THE ELPHINSTONE LANDING, SHIPPING and FORWARDING COMPANY (orwarding Agents to the P. & O.) LAND CARGOES with despatch at MODERATE RATES.

Bond or deliver Goods as required.

CLEAR and DESPATCH PACKAGES to any part of the world. For particulars apply to

F. MOOLJEE and Co.,
Opposite the New Bank of Bombay.

GOLDEN LEAF HONEY DEW TOBACCO:

FINEST VIRGINIAN ; a splendid article, infinitely superior to the Tobaccos commonly advertised under the name.

FRESH SUPPLY OVERLAND.

Cash Rs. 3 per pound ; Credit Rs. 3-8.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS

For Carte de Visite,

with solid gilt-edged leaves (each strongly fastened with elastic leather joints) and gilt clasps, bound in Real Russia or Turkey Morocco, of a variety of styles and colours, carrying in each page single or double Carte de Visite or Cabinet Pictures, or four Portraits with occasional landscape or full length leaves.

To hold 30, 36, and 50 Portraits.

Each Rs. 9, 10, 10-8, 11, 12-8, 15, 16-8, 18, 20, 22-8, 25, 32, and 36.

To hold 96 or 100 Portraits.

Each Rs. 22-8, 25, 27, 30, 32, 34, 45, 50, 54, and 60.

To hold 200 Portraits,

or alternate Portraits and Landscapes.

Each Rs. 65, 70, 75, 80, 90, 100, 105, 112, and 120.

LANDSCAPE ALBUMS,

with gilt edges of extra thick double-milled white paper, bound in best Turkey Morocco, of a vari ty of colours, and of five sizes.

Each Rs. 11, 12-8, 13-8, 14-8, 15, 16-8, 18, 20, 22-8, 30, 32, 33, 36, 40.

SCRAP BOOKS

of four sizes

Each Rs. 4-8, 5, 5-8, 6, 9, 10, 13-8, and 15.

Stationery of every description on sale by

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

NOTICES.

PESTONJEE EDULJEE SHROFF.

LIVERY STABLES,

Calbadevee Road, next door Jamsetjee, Noorbhai and Co., and the Branch Post Office.

P. E. S. lets out on hire good Palanquin Shigrams, Phaetons, Carriages, Buggies, and Broughams, with either one horse or a pair. Charges moderate.

MRS. JACOB HUNT,

MILLINER,

MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY, AND EAST STREET, POONA,

Has much pleasure in announcing to the LADIES of BOMBAY, POONA, and OUT-STATIONS that an ENTIRELY NEW STOCK of MOST FASHIONABLE MILLINERY has just been opened at both her Establishments in Bombay and Poona.

HATS—Ladies' and Children's, handsomely trimmed in Straw and Felt; also untrimmed.

HATS—Handsome Millinery Hats.

BONNETS—In the Latest style of Millinery, Chip and Straw.

BONNETS—For Infants, in Satin and Silk.

FRISSETTE :—The "Scarborough," &c., in all shades. Hair Nets to suit.

RIBBONS—Specially selected.

TRIMMINGS—The most Fashionable and various.

JACKETS—"La Polonaise," "Postillion," &c., in every variety of material.

SILKS and SATINS—In soft shades, specially selected; also dark colours.

OUTFITS—Ladies' Underlinen, Stockings, Dressing Gowns, Cloaks, Boots, Slippers, &c., &c.

OUTFITS—Children's, complete.

COSTUMES—In "Satiune"—"Batiste" and "Mohair," in a choice assortment of colours and styles.

LACES—Honiton, Duchesse Point Mechlin, &c., Real and Imitation.

GLOVES—Ladies' Gent's, and Children's.

FLOWERS—Most French.

WEDDING—Dresses, Wreaths, Bouquets, Veils, &c.,—a handsome variety.

MOURNING—In all materials, Sets in Black and White.

BALLS—Every description of requisites, Dresses, Fans, Ornaments, &c., &c.

All Orders receive prompt and particular attention.

Fresh Supplies received by each successive Mail.

GEO. W. WHEATLEY & Co.,

19, 20, & 23, SASSOON'S BUILDINGS,

BOMBAY,

RESPECTFULLY request special attention to the following Branches of their Business :—

TRANSIT AND GENERAL SHIPPING.

Parcels, Packages, and Merchandise despatched by quickest Mail Steam Routes, Railways, and Clipper Ships to all parts of the World. Every description of Custom House Business, Shipping, Bonding, and Clearing, outward and inward. Contractors for General Annual Carting and Shipping. Estimates for freight conveyances to all Railway Stations in Europe, America, and Australia.

PASSENGER.

Passages engaged, Cabins selected, Berths fitted, Outfits obtained. Baggage collected, packed, and shipped. European Servants and Ayahs procured. Letters received to await arrival of Addressees. Passengers met. Luggage landed, cleared, safely warehoused, or safely forwarded. Passports and Visas obtained. Telegraphic Messages undertaken.

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Postal, Railway, Marine, Life and Fire, through the first Underwriters at Lloyd's, and old established Companies.

BANKING AND MONETARY.

Invoices collected against Delivery of Goods. Pay, Pensions, Fund, Furlough, and other Remittances, Annuities, Dividends, Coupons received and remitted under Power of Attorney. Cheque Books supplied to Constituents to England and India. Investments and sales effected in stocks and other securities. Letters of Credit and Circular Notes obtained. Family Periodical Remittances arranged.

INDENT, SUPPLY, AND COMMISSION.

Orders received from the Military, Naval, Clerical, and Medical Services, Mess and Hunting Committees, Commissariat Stocks, and Public Institutions, Private Families, &c., and Purchases made under careful supervision and selection. Newspapers and Periodicals regularly despatched. Remittances or References for payment must accompany Order. If Bank Credits or Deposit Accounts are in force, Balances due must be paid on presentation of Invoice and Bills of Lading.

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Undertaken of every description of European or Foreign Goods.

J. L. MADDEN,
Manager.

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ALL WHO SUFFER FROM INDIGESTION SHOULD USE

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CAMOMILE PILLS.

Sold everywhere.

Bottles 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 11s.

D. HOGARTH & CO.'S CELEBRATED

PRESERVED PROVISIONS,

Ready for immediate use.

Real Turtle, Mock Turtle, Hare, Ox Tail, Julienne and Palestine Soups.

Scotch Salmon, Salmon Cutlets, Kippered Salmon,

Fresh Herrings, Mackarel, Findon Haddocks, Lobsters, Oysters, Sardines.

Preserved Meats of all kinds,

York Hams, Bacon.

Truffled Patés, Oxford Sausages, Bologna Sausages, Pickles, Sauces.

Bottled F

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

TUESDAY AFTERNOON.

Dividends for Bank of Bombay, 1st Issue, at Rs. 666, and the 2nd at Rs. 192; and Mofussil Press shares continue at Rs. 615. Spinning shares closed dull and declining.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH

OFFICE—9TH JANUARY, 9 PM.

Latest dates from United Kingdom.

Via Russia, 8th January, 1-20 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 3 hours 54 minutes.
Via Red Sea, 9th January, 1-40 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 2 hours.

Latest dates from Continent of Europe.

Via Russia, 7th January, 4-45 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 27 hours 15 minutes.
Via Red Sea, 4th January, 7 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 113 hours 14 minutes.
Via Red Sea, 9th January, 11-55 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 3 hours 42 minutes.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 9 P.M. of the 8th to 9 P.M. of the 9th January 1872 is as follows:—

To Bombay.	Max.	Min
From Calcutta	8 10	0 8
,, Galle	one in	6 59
,, Kurrachee	0 47	0 5
,, Madras	0 43	0 12

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

C Kurrachee, 9th Jan., 9 P.M.—Latest dates from Continent of Europe, via Turkey, 8th Jan., 5-30 P.M. Cable right to Fao; Turkish line right to Fera; Persian line interrupted beyond Lyachan.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—9TH JANUARY.

London	Cotton	£3 0s. 0d.
	Cases	£3 0s. 0d.
	Seeds	£2 15s. 0d.
	Iron Ships Cotton	£3 10s. 0d.
Liverpool	Wooden Ships	£2 10s. 0d. to £2 11s. 3d.
	Myrabolms & Coir bdls	£2 0s. 0d.
	Seeds	£1 15s. 0d.
Havre	Cotton	£3 0s. 0d. Nom.
	Saffer	
Overland Steamer		£3 10s. 0d.
Liverpool via Suez Canal		£3 0s. 0d. to £3 2s. 6d.
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 6 per bale.
	Opium	Rs. 23 to 30 per chest.
	Sailing Ships	Rs. 4 per bale nominal.
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 5-0 0 per ton
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 20 and Calcutta Port charges
Mauritius		Nothing doing.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
9	Lord Clyde (s)	Kingcome	Cochin, Jan. 3.
	H. M. S. Dalhousie	Hewett	Cannanore, Jan. 2.
	City of Cashmere	Brice	Glasgow, Sept. 26.

DEPARTURES.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
9	Zephyr (s)	De Costa	Cutch.
	Sir J. B. Carnac (s)	Gammon	Coast and Goa.
	Melrose	Neill	Calcutta.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—

Steamer Lord Clyde, to Malabar Coast.
Steamer Geelong, to China, &c.
Barque Teaser, to Jeddah.
Brig Estrella de Damaun, to Mozambique.
Steamer Midbanke, to Liverpool.

DAILY IMPORTS.—9TH JANUARY.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Sam Mendel, 14 casks glassware, B. M. Punthukey; 3 bales wall paper, J. Heptoolabhoy; 12 crates earthenware, H. N. Mohomed; 8 crates earthenware, F. Pestonjee.
Milbanke, s, 10 bales printing paper and 4 cases foolscap paper, Peel, Cassels & Co; 51 crates porter, B. M. Punthukey.

FROM LONDON.

St. Olaf, s, 60 kegs iron nails and 5 bottles quicksilver, F. Moosabhoy; 6 cases biscuits, B. M. Punthukey; 7 casks tallow, H. Allybhoy; 8 cases glassware, H. A. Esmail & Co.; 16 cases oilmanstores, 6 cases butter, and 2 cases boots, W. Watson & Co; 3 cases medicine, A. K. Shurafally; 30 cases champagne, T. Hammond; 16 cases oilmanstores, bacon, ham, and cheese, Aldridge & Co; 50 cases yellow metal sheets, P. S. Kharegbat; 50 cases champagne and 150 cases claret, J. Neuberg.
Pembrokeshire, 90 casks beer and 50 casks stout, Bouncvialle and Sibille; 8 packages glassware, Blackwell and Co.; 5 cases matches, A. C. Hyputhboy; 187 bundles iron gas tubes, G. Khumbhoy; 7 packages hardware, 2 cases combs, and 1 case stationery, E. Tyeball; 15 cases cochineal, Richard Martin and Co.
Glenduror, 50 cases sherry, Payne and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—9TH JANUARY.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Royal Sovereign, 120 bales cotton, M Bhagoobhoy; 262 bales cotton, J Cursonram; 60 bales cotton, R Jaichund; 22 bales cotton, M Ramjee; 54 bales cotton, J Purshotum; 209 bales cotton, N Mancekjee & Co.
Sir Walter Scott, 42 bales cotton, R Jaichund; 100 bales cotton, L Balkchund.
Mahableshwur, 500 packages myrabollams, S. S. Narrinwalla; 75 bales cotton, J. Vurria.
The Foundling, 2 bales cotton, H. Chimniram; 50 bales cotton, K. Salugram; 69 bales cotton, H. B. Touche & Co.; 50 bales cotton, C. Joogo'bhoy; 37 bales cotton, D. Mooljee.
Nebraska, s, 14 bales wool, Volkart Brothers; 1,000 bundles myrabollams and 500 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 64 bales cotton, M. Khefsee; 34 bales cotton, K. Canjee; 31 bales cotton, D. Sassoon & Co.; ½ bale cotton, Adams and Kennedy; 42 bales cotton, K. Pitamber & Co.; 22 bales cotton, J. Pershotum; 39 bales wool, S. S. Mahomed; 50 bales wool, V. Amrutlal; 105 bales hemp, L. Narsinjee; 55 bales cotton, George Lockhart & Co.
St. Olaf, s, 50 cwts. horns, H. Noor Mahomed; 51 bales cotton, King & Co.; 44 bales cotton, H. A. Essack; 62 bales wool, W. Nicol & Co.; 40 bales cotton, G. H. Fazul & Co.; 199 bales cotton, H. B. Touche & Co.; 29 bales cotton and 45 bales wool, Finlay, Scott & Co.; 200 bales cotton, G. Khuttow & Co.; 11 cases cardamons, W. B. Purdhan; 52 bales cotton, L. Khakey; 500 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 26 bales wool, S. Tyebjee; 1 block stone, D. Merwanjee & Co.; 500 bales cotton, D. Sassoon & Co.; 700 bags galls, S. Vagjee; 191 packages wet dates, F. Khakey; 3 bales hides, H. E. Jetaker.
Mongolia, s, 195 bales wool, Lyon & Co.

FOR LONDON.

Saladin, 128 bundles hides, J. Peerbhoy; 102 cases dry ginger, H. B. Touche and Co.; 27 cases peacock feathers, D. G. Hunson and Co.
Mongolia, s, 25 cases peacock feathers, K. Nansee; 20 bales skins, S. A. Kadir Munjee and Co.; 2 bales skins, R. Rusoolbhoy; 7 cases fishmaws, P. M. Nathoo; 8 cases fishmaws, P. Nuthoo.

FOR TRIESTE.

Apis, s, 10 bales cotton, Finlay, Scott and Co; 57 bales cotton, Knoop and Co.; 50 bales cotton, W. and A. Graham and Co.; 30 cases indigo, Volkart Brothers.

FOR VENICE.

Mangalore, s, 50 bales cotton, G. Sigg & Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Mangalore, s, 29 bags coffee and 73 bales cotton, S. Tyebjee & Co; 50 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR HONGKONG.

Geelong, s, 191 bales cotton, J. Peerbhoy; 5 cases English colours, A. C. Gumpert & C; 147 cases oilbanum, M. Jewaree; 100 bales cotton, B. Forumnul; 144 bales cotton, C. Ebram.
Asia, s, 197 bales cotton, 125 bales white twist, and 33 bales grey domestics, P. Asser.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—JANUARY 9.

Drummond, Colonel, Bengal Cavalry, on furlough, from Meerut.
Morse, Captain, 9th N. I., on medical certificate, from Ahmedabad.
Marshall, Captain, Staff Corps, on duty, from Baroda.
Drummond, Captain, Bengal Staff Corps, on furlough, from Lucknow.
Gyll, Captain, Royal Horse Artillery, on duty, from Rawul Pindee.
Wetherby, Lieutenant, 38th Regiment, on medical certificate, from Rawul Pindee.
Finnimore, Surgeon, 45th Regiment, on sick leave, from (Fort) Madras.
Alexander, M.D., Assistant Surgeon, Madras Medical Staff, on relief, from Wellington.
Whateley, Lieutenant, Royal Horse Artillery, on appointment, from Secundrabad.
Marriott, Major-General, Staff Corps, on duty, from Poona.

DEPARTURE.—JANUARY 9.

Montgomery, Lieutenant, 1-2nd Queen's, to join, to Deolalee.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, January 6.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Under sec 6 of Act XXXII. of 1871, the Oudh Civil Courts' Act, the Gov Genl in Council is pleased to appoint the undermentioned gentlemen to be Asst Commrs in Oudh, with effect from the dates specified opposite their names:—

Mr H C Irwin, from 6th Nov 1871.
Mr C J Connell, from 7th Nov. 1871.
Mr J Hooper, from 7th Dec 1871.

The Govr Genl in Council is pleased to make the following promotions in the Forest Dept:—

Mr G Duff, Offg Depy Conservator of Forests, Punjab, to be a Depy Conservator, 3rd grade, on the Establishment, vice Capt Lillingston, Ben S C, deceased, and to be posted to the Punjab.
Mr W Brereton, Asst Conservator, 1st grade, to officiate as Depy Conservator, vice C. F. Amery, on furlough, and to remain attached to the N W Provinces.
Mr G Forster, Offg Asst Conservator, to be an Asst Conservator, 3rd grade, on the Establishment, in succession to Mr Duff, promoted, and to be posted to the Central Provinces.
Mr James Hugh O'Donel, Depy Supdt of Revenue Survey, 1st grade, having returned from sick leave on the 25th Sept last, the under-mentioned officers, whose temporary promotions were gazetted in Notification No 41, dated 13th July last, reverted to their permanent appointments on that date, viz, 25th Sept last:—
Mr Nicholas Thomas Daney, Depy Supdt, from 1st to 2nd grade.
Capt Fitzherbert Coddington, Depy Supdt, from 2nd to 3rd grade.
Capt William Henry Wilkins, from Depy Supdt, 3rd grade, to Asst Supdt, 1st grade.
The undermentioned officers of the Commission of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts have passed the examination prescribed for Civil Officers as specified below:—
Mr A J Dunlop, Offg Asst Comr, 3rd class, in law,—with credit.
Messrs H S Nicholetts, Asst Comr, 2nd class, and Tajudeen Hossein, Asst Comr, 2nd class,—in vernacular only.
Mr H B Knowlys, Asst Comr, 3rd class,—has to appear again in the vernacular.
Capt F P Luard, 3rd Asst to the Agent to the Govr Genl for Central India, is granted privilege leave of absence for thirty days from the date in the current month on which he may avail himself thereof.
H E the Viceroy and Govr Genl in Council is pleased to make the following appointments in the 2nd Regt of the Central India Horse:—
Major J D Hall, 3rd Squad Officer, to be 2nd Squad Officer, vice Major C James.
Capt J. Colledge, 1st Squad Subaltern, to be 3rd Squad Officer, vice Major Hall.
Lt M G Gerard, 2nd Squad Subaltern, to be 1st Squad Subaltern, vice Capt Colledge.
Lt H A Vincent, Offg 1st Squad Sub, and Offg 3rd Squad Officer of the 1st Regt Central India Horse, to be 2nd Squad Subaltern of the 2nd Regt Central India Horse, vice Lt Gerard.
The services of Capt A F Taylor, late Adjt of the Malwa Bheel Corps, are, at his own instance, replaced at the disposal of the Military Department.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr G Fitzgerald, Offg Depy Accountant General, Madras, availed himself, on the afternoon of the 30th ult of the privilege leave granted to him on that day.
Mr E S Byrne is appointed to officiate in the second class of the Financial Department, with effect from the 1st inst.
Lt-Col J F Tennant received charge of the Office of Mint Master, Calcutta, from Surg Maj J F Shekleton, and Dr. Shekleton received charge of the Office of Assay Master of the Calcutta Mint from Surg H E Busteed, on the forenoon of the 26th ult.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Addendum—Under the authority of the Right Hon the Secy of State for India, the following addition is made to clause 9 of the Furlough Regulations published in G G O No 1064, dated 10th Nov 1868:—after the words "intervals of six years," in the sixth line, insert the words, "and so on up to the maximum hereafter prescribed."
Clause 15th will hereafter be as follows:—
"15th—If the aggregate of two years' furlough is exceeded, whether on medical certificate or private affairs, the officer will vacate his appointment and be restricted to English furlough pay."
Order books to be corrected accordingly.
The undermentioned officer of the Staff Corps having completed five years' service as substantive Lt-Col, is promoted to the rank of Col by Brev, from the date specified, under the operation of the Royal Warrant, dated 16th Jan 1861, clause 3, subject to H M's approval:—
Lt-Col James Dawson MacDonald, Ben S C, 31st Dec 1871.
Capt C Hunter, 3rd class Comsy of Ordnance, having returned from furlough to Europe, is promoted to officiate as 2nd class Comsy of Ordnance, with effect from the 18th Dec 1871, from which date Capt F V Eyre, acting in that grade, will revert to his proper place in the Department.
The departure for Europe of the undermentioned officer has been reported on the date specified:—
Lt-Col W Weldon, of the Mad S C, G G O No 1041 of 1871, 25th Nov 1871, from Bombay.
The undermentioned officers have reported their return from England:—Capt F J N Mackenzie, of the Ben S C, Staff Officer, Punjab Frontier Force, date of arrival at Bombay, 12th Nov 1871, date of departure on furlough, 13th Nov 1869.
Lt-Col E Davidson, of the Royal Engrs, date of arrival at Fort William, 22nd Dec 1871.
The admission of Lt G Alexander, of the 76th Foot, to the Ben S C, notified in G G O No 805 of 1871, will be held to have effect from the 27th Nov 1868, instead of the date previously notified.
The undermentioned officer has reported his departure for Europe on the date specified:—
Capt & Brev Maj E S Williams, of the Royal Engrs, G G O No 931 of 1871, per Columbian, 16th Dec 1871, from Bombay.
H E the Govr Genl in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—

Punjab Frontier Force—4th Punjab Cav.

Lt E A Money, 1st Squad Sub, to officiate as 2nd Squad Officer, in addition to his other duties, during the period of Capt T O Underwood may officiate as 2nd in Comd and Squad Officer, or until further orders, vice Capt R P Blake, proceeded on furlough to Europe.
Lt E Lloyd, 2nd Squad Sub, on probation, to officiate as 3rd Squad Officer, in addition to his other duties, during the absence on furlough to Europe of Capt R P Blake, or until further orders, vice Lt Money.
4th Punjab Infantry—Ens T J O'D Reppy, of the 36th Foot, a candidate for the Ben S C, to be 2nd Wing Sub on probation, vice Lt A I Shepherd, appointed Adjt.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr W J Galway is appointed to the P W D as an Ex Engr of the 1st grade and posted to the Punjab Northern State Railway.
Mr W J Haskis is appointed to the P W D as Engr Apprentice and posted to the Indus Valley Railway.
Mr W H D Duval is appointed to the P W D as a Storekeeper, 2nd grade, and posted to the Indus Valley State Railway.
Lt W I LeBreton, Bom S C, Offg Depy Controller, N W Provinces, and Depy Controller, Bombay, is permanently posted to that Province, vice Duncan.
Mr F Barnes, Offg Depy Controller, Punjab, is confirmed in that appointment, with effect from the 14th Nov 1871, to complete Establishments.
Mr J A Ryan, Accountant, 3rd grade, Ajmere and Sambhur Division, Rajpootana State Railway, is granted one month's privilege leave from such date as he may avail himself of it.
Mr P Reyward, Accountant, 1st grade, having reported his return from leave on medical certificate on the forenoon of the 19th Dec 1871, is re-attached to the Office of the Accountant Genl P W D.
Mr G H R Deverell is appointed to the P W D as an Asst Engr of the 3rd grade on probation, and posted to the Punjab Northern State Railway.
Mr W Clarke, Ex Engr, 1st grade, is transferred temporarily from the N W Provinces to Rajpootana.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Head Quarters, Camp Delhi, 23rd December 1871.

Subject to approval by H R H the Field Marshal C-in-C, the C-in-C in India is pleased to make the following appointment:—
83rd Foot—Ens J A R Bell to be Instructor of Musketry, vice Wyndham, promoted, dated 16th Dec 1871.
The undermentioned officers are appointed to do duty with batteries during the Camp of Exercise, and are to join at once, viz:—
Second Capt. C. Crosthwaite, 10th Brig, with "E" Bat of that Brig.
Lt C M H Downing, "C" Bat 16th Brig, with "F" Bat 16th Brig.
Captain R Worsley, late 15th N I, returned from furlough, is attached to the 45th N I, for duty.
The following orders are confirmed:—
Presidency District Order, dated the 1st Dec 1871, directing Staff Asst Surg W Elges to assume medical charge of No 3 Bat 5th Brig R A, as a temporary measure, in addition to his other duties.
Dated the 13th Dec 1871, directing Asst Surg T Robinson, M B, to proceed to Eurdwan, and report himself to the Civil Surg for duty in that Presidency.
16th Ben Cav—Regimental Order, dated the 8th Dec 1871, appointing Lt and Local Capt A L'E H Holmes, 2nd Squad Sub, to officiate as 1st Squad Sub, in addition to his other duties, vice Lt C A Carthew, proceeded on leave.
39th N I—Regimental Order, dated the 9th Dec 1871, making the following temporary appointments, pending the return from furlough of Maj H M Wemyss, 2nd in Comd and Wing Officer, or until further orders:—
Capt F Gellie, Wing Officer, having rejoined from furlough, to officiate as 2nd in Comd and Wing Officer.
Capt H I Bayly, 1st Wing Sub, to officiate as Wing Officer, in addition to his other duties.
Addendum—To the Regimental Order, 23rd N I, dated the 15th Nov last, confirmed in G O C C 1st Dec 1871, p 651, making certain appointments in the regiment in the case of Lt V G L Eyre, 2nd Wing Sub, appointed to officiate as Qr-mr, and—in addition to his other duties."
The following order, cancelling paras 2, 4, and 5 of Meerut Div Order of the 22nd Nov last, is confirmed:—
Meerut Div Order, dated the 10th Dec 1871, directing Staff Asst Surg H Scott, M B, and Staff Asst Surg J B Wilson, M D, to remain at Meerut, the former to be in medical charge of the depot R A, and the latter to do duty with the depot 105th Foot, on the march of the battalion and the departure of the regiment for the Camp of Exercise.
The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—
R H A—2nd Capt G W Borradaile, C Bat, D Brig, to England, Overland, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.
15th Hussars—Col F W J Fitzwygram, to England, for one year, from date of embarkation, on private affairs.
18th Hussars—Cornet W E Holton, to England, Overland, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.
R A—Vet Surg R Marshall, B Bat, 8th Brig, to Bombay, from the 3rd Dec, to appear before a medical board.
17th Foot, 2nd Batn—Lt G F Townshend, to England, for fifteen months, from date of embarkation, on urgent private affairs.
41th Foot, 1st Batn—Lt E W Scott, to England, Overland, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.
58th Foot—Lt H M Saunders, to Bombay, for one month, from date of availing himself of it, and thence to England, for fifteen months from date of embarkation, on urgent private affairs.
89th Foot—Asst Surg E Ward, to England, Overland, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.
Staff Corps—Lt-Col H S Obbard, Comdt 41st N I, to Calcutta, for one month, from date of leaving regiment, preparatory to furlough to Europe, on private affairs.
Maj H L C Bernard, Wing Officer 31st N I, to Bombay, for one month, from date of leaving regiment, preparatory to furlough to Europe, on private affairs.
Capt H A Lewes, Wing Officer 5th N I, to Bombay, for one month, from date of leaving regiment, preparatory to furlough to Europe, on private affairs.

PUNJAB ORDERS.

(*Punjab Gazette*, Jan. 4.)

The Hon the Lt-Govr is pleased to make the following appointments in the Settlement Dept:—

To be Settlement Officers, 3rd grade.

Mr H Stg Tucker to be in charge of the Dera Ism ail Khan Settlement.

Mr S S Thorburn to be in charge of the Bunnoo Settlement.

To be Asst Settlement Officer.

Chimman Lal, Supt of Settlement, to be attached to the Dera Ghazi Khan Settlement.

The following orders are confirmed:—
Abbottabad Station Order, dated 25th Nov 1871, attaching Surg J R Johnson to the 5th Goorkha Regt, vice Asst Surg J Lloyd, M D, proceeding on duty to Oghi.
Dated 25th Nov 1871, appointing Asst Surg J Lloyd, M D, to the medical charge of the Garrison of Oghi.
Asst Surg J Lloyd will continue to be borne on the rolls of the 5th Goorkha Regt until further orders.
2nd Punj Inf—Regimental Order, dated 13th Nov 1871, as a temporary arrangement, directing Lt A H Turner, Adjt, to officiate as Wing Officer, in addition to his other duties, with effect from the 10th idem, vice Capt Jones, on leave on medical certificate.
Capt F Hammond, 5th Punj Cav, is granted leave of absence on medical certificate from the 15th Jan to 15th Feb 1872, to proceed to Bombay and appear before a medical board.
Mr F C Tucker, Accountant, 4th grade, on probation, Office of Controller of P W Accounts, is allowed one month's privilege leave, with effect from the 13th Dec 1871.
The Hon the Lt Govr is pleased to make the following promotions in the General and Irrigation Branches, P W D, Punjab, with effect from the 1st Sept 1871:—

ENGINEER ESTABLISHMENT.

Ex Eng, 2nd grade, to 1st grade.
Mr C S Rundle, Special Survey Div, Sirhind Canal.

Ex Eng, 3rd grade, to 2nd grade.
Maj W H Mackesy, Offg Asst to Chief Engr, Punjab.
Mr W Andrews, Special Survey Div, Derajat Circle.
Mr H C Cotton, New Hansi Branch Div, Western Jumna Canals.

Ex Engrs, 4 h grade to 3rd grade.
Capt J T Twigge, R E, Kurnool Div, Western Jumna Canals.
Lt H C Rowcroft, R E, Delhi Div, ditto ditto.
Mr W Stevens, 2nd Div, Baree Doab Canals.
Mr F Kirby, Kangra Rowds Div.

Asst Engrs to Ex Engr, 4th grade.
Mr R Winder, 2nd Div, Sirhind Canal.
Mr G T Macfarlane, Mecan Meer Div, P W.

Asst Engrs, 2nd grade, to 1st grade.
Mr A R Becher, 1st Div, Sirhind Canal.
Mr W B Bromley, Asst to Supdg Engr, 1st Circle.
Mr T Lobb, 2nd Div, Lahore and Peshawur Road.
Lt J B Lindsell, R E, Swat River Canal Project Div.
Mr F E Rose, Umballa and Lahore Road Div.
Mr J Stewart, Special Survey Div, Sirhind Canal.

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

WILD—January 9th, at Breach Candy, Bombay, the beloved wife of Ensign W. Wild, Commissariat Department, aged 29 years, 7 months, and 15 days, deeply regretted.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

PITTS—January 6th, at Allahabad, the wife of Mr. C. W. H. Pitts, District Storekeeper, E. I. Railway, of twins, a daughter and son.

MARRIAGE.

D'ROZARIO—PRINCE—December 30th, at Hooshyarpore, by the Rev. S. H. Beamish, Albert Parlby D'Rozario, to Miss Leonora Ann Prince.

The Bombay Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 10, 1872.

We were right, it seems, in supposing that no English Government could give Sir Seymour Fitzgerald the additional year of office he longed for; but, as usually happens, all the guesses hazarded as to who would be the new Governor of Bombay have been wide of the mark. The telegraph assures us that the present Governor of this Presidency will be succeeded by Sir Philip Wodehouse, the late Governor of the Cape of Good Hope. Sir Philip is at this moment in India. He left England by the mail of the 3rd November, arriving in Bombay towards the end of that month; and he has since been travelling about the country. He will, therefore, be on the spot to take Sir Seymour Fitzgerald's place in the first week of March, when His Excellency's five years' term of office expires. The Governor Designate is a man over 60 years of age, and has had great and va ied colonial experience, first in Ceylon, then in the West Indies, and finally at the Cape, where he remained nine years—from 1861 to 1870. Since he gave over charge of the Governorship at Cape Town to Sir Henry Barkly, he has, we believe, been out of employment. Sir Philip's name has never been prominently before the public, and that perhaps in itself may be taken as a proof that he is a man who, if not specially gifted by nature, yet possesses tact and judgment. Had it been otherwise he could hardly have failed, in the course of a long career, to stumble upon either fame or notoriety. It is no light thing to say in his favour that for nine years he stayed at the Cape, quietly and successfully working out the difficult problem of adapting constitutional government to the rough ways of colonial life. Nor can we help rejoicing—so far as this city is concerned—that Bombay is to have a Governor famiiar with the ways of a community just struggling to educate itself in the practice of self-government. While we are devoutly thankful, on the one hand, for being saved from Mr. Ayrton, who is a typical Anglo-Indian Philistine, and who would have spent his whole time here in outraging every sentiment that the services of this country hold dear, we cannot, on the other hand, but admit that the Ministry has judged wisely in declining to send to Bombay another Governor belonging to the Indian Civil Service. Sir Henry Anderson is a clever and accomplished man, though he neither understands nor takes any interest in those questions of home policy which now engage most of the time of Indian rulers. Sir Richard Temple, again, won a name, before he was appointed Finance Minister, as a vigorous and successful administrator; and, if he had been chosen to be our Governor, he would, undoubtedly, very soon have swept away the cobwebs that shut out the light of day from Sir Seymour Fitzgerald's Castle of Indolence. But it is unlikely that any man bred in the patriarchal school of government could be here long, as ruler of the busy and energetic inhabitants of this great city, without using some harsh means to check that growing desire for independence which it is the duty of the English Government to guide and cherish instead of rudely repressing. We lay no stress on the ordinary argument, that it is a mistake to make a Civilian the Governor of his own Presidency because he is sure to use his power mainly for the advancement of his own friends. All Governors have their favourites, and some fault will always be found with the way in which they use their patronage. But, on political grounds, we regard it as unadvisable that the experiment of promoting an Indian Civilian to the highest position in the Presidency should be tried again in Bombay. We want some one to hold the balance even between the official and non-official classes; and there is at least a chance that this may be done by a stranger who has had experience in similar work elsewhere.

Sir Seymour Fitzgerald has, then, only two months left him in which to redeem his reputation as Governor of this important Presidency by settling some of the vexed questions which he ought to have disposed of long ago. Might we entreat him, for his own sake, to spend the rest of his time in Bombay, and to endeavour merely to fulfil a few of the promises of good things which he has given us? We fear the time has gone by for him to deal effectually with the question of the Port Trust, regarding which a public meeting will be held in the Chamber of Commerce at noon to-day. Colonel Kennedy has told the merchants of Bombay, in answer to their complaint that the town is subjected to obnoxious taxes to pay for reforms which they see no prospect of having carried out, that the Governments of India and Bombay are still engaged in a discreditable wrangle about the conditions on which the Elphinstone property was purchased, and that till their quarrel is brought to an end no attempt will be made to constitute a Port Trust. Sir Seymour Fitzgerald cannot, we presume, be ignorant of the popular belief as to the motive he has for wishing to prolong this most unprofitable controversy with the Government of India. It is said that Lord Mayo complains of having been misled by the Government of Bombay into giving two millions of public money for the purchase of a property which would have been dear at one million, and that he wishes to throw on the trade of this city the whole burden of paying both the interest and the capital of a debt for which he does not hold himself responsible. Sir Seymour Fitzgerald, however, is frightened at the thought of the unpopularity that would be attached to his name if he agreed to saddle the new Port Trust with a debt of two millions on account of the Elphinstone estate; so, after having induced the Government of India to buy the property at a price Lord Mayo could never have agreed to if he had understood that Warree Bunder and the land reclaimed for the G. I. P. goods station already belonged to the State, our Governor is now eager to clear himself of the reproach of having made such a bad bargain by relieving Bombay of the principal part of the debt at the expense of the rest of India. Meanwhile, that his blundering policy may not be exposed, the administrative changes which would follow the conclusion of negotiations between the two Governments are indefinitely delayed, and Bombay has all the annoyances of being subject to a divided jurisdiction and a doubled taxation without enjoying any greater facilities for the conduct of her trade than she possessed three years ago. Sir Seymour Fitzgerald, no doubt, would contend that this version of the story is inaccurate, that he has from the first put the case for the purchase of the Elphinstone estate fairly before the Government of India, and that for the last eighteen months he has really been struggling on behalf of Bombay to prevent the Central Government from increasing the local taxation of Bombay in order to protect its own Treasury. Well, if this be so, why does he hesitate to produce the correspondence? The Government of India could not refuse, on a point of etiquette, to give the departing Governor of this Presidency permission to vindicate his own character, even if it be too late for him now to do more than this.

Then, again, with regard to the Municipality, does Sir Seymour Fitzgerald mean to leave Bombay without making a serious effort to give the town a new Municipal constitution? On the 27th November last Mr. Ravenscroft promised, on behalf of Government, that they would, "with as little delay as possible, introduce "into the Legislative Council a short Act to pro-"vide for the performance of the duties of Control-"ler at a less charge to the Municipal Fund." It was this promise, that Mr. Hope would do the work of both the Commissioner and Controller with only the aid of an Accountant, which led the Bench of Justices to vote the increased pay of Rs. 3,500 a month for the acting Commissioner during his six months of office. Nearly seven weeks, however, have passed away since the promise was given, and the Legislative Council has not even been summoned to hold a meeting yet. It has, indeed, been rumoured within the last few days that the Government intends to appoint another Controller under the present Act in place of Mr. Maidment, but we cannot bring ourselves to believe that such a distinct breach of faith with the Bench is contemplated. The Justices considered that the word of His Excellency in Council was as good as his bond, and they would have a right to denounce in the plainest terms the nomination of a new Controller under the Act as a dishonourable violation of a solemn compact. But, again, where is the Bill promised us five months ago, for reforming the Municipality and creating a representative Town Council? This Bill, we were once more assured in November last, would be brought forward in time to be discussed by the public and passed into law, so as to come into operation in June next. Yet we are now in the second week of January, and the Bill has not been heard of. Can the Governor reconcile it to his own sense of self-respect to go away and leave this business unfinished? How can Sir Philip Wodehouse take up the matter in March and pass a Bill before the departure of Mr. Hope, so as to prevent Municipal affairs from falling into confusion again when the present interregnum comes to an end? Unless the work is done now, in the interval between the present date and the change of Governors, it cannot be done at all; and Sir Seymour Fitzgerald must bestir himself if he care to let the public see that he is able to do something more than shoot tigers and make semi-regal progresses through distant provinces of the Presidency he has ruled for the last five years.

The Hindoos who proceeded to Benares on a pilgrimage are returning to Poona daily. Reports says that cholera has broken out at Benares.

The successful tender for the construction of the whole of the Indore State Railway, from Khundwah, is that of Messrs. Hood, Winton, and Mills.

It will be seen from our special telegram from our London correspondent, which we publish this morning, that the Indian mail has saved twenty-four hours by the Mont Cenis tunnel.

A pile diversion is being made over the River Beas, so as to restore through traffic communication. The present bridge of boats and the approaches to it are anything but a pleasant journey, so that the diversion will be a great convenience.

A large number of the Mahomedans of the neighbourhood of Allahabad have written to the *Pioneer* thanking it for an article in which they consider it "dispelled the darkness which Dr. Hunter had thrown on the subject" of Mussulmans of India.

Bangalore seems to be threatened with a water famine in the coming hot season, for we notice that in the memo. of propositions to be discussed at the next meeting of the Bangalore Municipal Board, the attention of the President is to be called to the drought which will "almost certainly prevail in this station during the ensuing dry season."

The prospects of tea-planting in the North-West Provinces must be brightening, for we read of a large parcel of green tea from the Western Dhoon, comprising four qualities, being sold lately at rates which gave over three shillings per lb. for the higher sorts, two shillings and nine pence for the medium, and two shillings and two pence for the worst.

We perceive that the Guicowar of Baroda is said to have acted upon legal advice, and abandoned the idea of prosecuting the *Pioneer*. If this be the case, our Allahabad contemporary will be deprived of the opportunity of fulfilling its threat of dethroning His Highness, which it announced with characteristic modesty at the time the rumour about the prosecution was raised.

A very sensible remark regarding Commissariat contracts appears in the *Jam i Jamshed*, which says—"There is a general complaint that the notices of tenders for Commissariat contracts only appear in the *Government Gazette*, which is not read by many; and we therefore recommend that such notices should be given in the English and vernacular dailies, by which the State will be benefited." Some recent cases have occurred which have given great dissatisfaction to the bulk of our commercial community.

The Secretary of State is said to have decided that the pay and allowances of Lieutenant Cole, while employed in taking casts of architectural structures in India, will be defrayed by the Science and Art Department at home, and to have desired the Government of India to furnish the India Office with a complete account of any expenditure already incurred, whether in the shape of pay and allowances to that officer or other items of expense connected with the undertaking in question, with a view to the recovery of the amount from the aforesaid department.

The Governor General in Council has directed the substit

her thus out of polite and familiar sympathy—has hardly been married one year before her happiness is already imperilled. Warned by an anonymous letter, she causes her husband to be followed as far as Rouen by a trusted maid; Rosalie has left by the nine o'clock evening express which carried off in a smoking compartment Prince Georges de Birac, and in the ladies' compartment the Comtesse Sylvanie de Terremonde, the Princess's best friend. The Prince and Comtesse travelled apart as if they had been entire strangers to one another; but, on arriving at Rouen, they got into a carriage, which drove them to the Hotel d'Angleterre, where they spent the night. This is the pleasing report which the faithful Rosalie details to her mistress as the curtain rises. On learning that her husband is deceiving her, for no other woman than the best friend who says *ta* and *toi* to her, who dines at her table, who almost lives with her—as the two houses communicate with one another—the Princess is confounded by the infamy of this double treachery. Her first thought is to destroy herself; but the intense love which she bears her husband soon takes the form of distracting jealousy, for it flashes across her mind that death will only result in the closer union of the Prince with her rival. She has, however, as yet no idea of the extent of the disaster with which she is threatened. Placed between the advice of her mother, the Marquise de Perigny, a woman of ordinary good sense and commonplace affection, who does not seem to understand how it is possible to suffer so much for a husband, and the prudent counsel of the family lawyer, M. Galanson, the poor young wife feels herself deserted and disarmed. She does not even dream of contesting the Prince's right to make any use, or possible abuse, of his wife's fortune, which belongs to him as chief of the community. And God knows what Prince Georges may be contemplating, for he has withdrawn from the hands of the lawyer a sum of two million francs, exactly half Mademoiselle de Perigny's marriage portion. Perjured and faithless, Prince Georges on his side is surrounded with snares and treachery; Victor, his valet, knows half his secrets, and spies him to know the rest. Through him the Prince is warned that he has been followed to Rouen. He is therefore on his guard when Princess Séverine frankly invites him to explain his conduct. Georges gets out of it with tolerable cleverness; he admits his *liaison* with the Comtesse Sylvanie, but declares at the same time that his trip to Rouen was only taken to give Madame de Terremonde a last satisfaction, and to enable him to obtain possession of the letters which she had received from him before his marriage. Now, everything is over; Georges is free, and nothing shall ever induce him again to stray from his hearth and duties. Poor Séverine allows herself to be lulled by this explanation given with consummate hypocrisy. She throws herself into the arms of her husband; she buries herself in them as a child nestles on his mother's breast, and forgets everything in the soft murmur of his words of love. The Prince is delighted at the success of his excuse, and immediately proceeds to take advantage of Séverine's half unconscious state of bliss to obtain from her the promise to receive as usual the Comtesse, who is to bring her husband, just returned from a long journey! This is to be a last sacrifice to worldly considerations, and to-morrow we shall leave together. But the Princess is no sooner left again alone than fresh suspicions enter her mind, and she determines to watch them both to-night, and if she notices the slightest sign of intelligence between the two woe be to them! After this first act the emotion of the public is great. No analysis of the play can give any idea of the life-like earnestness with which the action is maintained throughout, or of the rapidity of the dialogue which carries the audience away with it through smiles and tears to lead it to the highest pitch of breathless curiosity and nervous exultation. In the evening—we are in the second act—there has been a great dinner party at Mdme. de Birac's. The gentlemen are in the smoking room and the ladies are chatting in the drawing-room, waiting till it shall please their husbands or their cavaliers' servants to come and join them. To kill time these ladies talk of their neighbours, and especially of the beautiful Sylvanie de Terremonde, who will shortly appear with her husband. The passion of Prince Georges has not escaped the attention of any one of them. Every one of these lovely creatures has some well-spiced little fact to tell, of course in strict confidence. We learn from one pretty mouth that Sylvanie is nothing more or less than a titled courtesan, but she is a courtesan, and as such is adored by all the men. They plainly perceive that she is looking for another prey, another fortune to devour. After M. de Terremonde is the Prince Georges' turn, for Prince Georges has four million francs to dispose of; after Prince Georges, or even *pari passu* the young M. de Foudette, who adores her and makes no secret of it; after those, as many more as she can find. As we are drinking in all this scandal, and a great deal more beside which should be heard and not read, the fair monster herself, the Comtesse de Terremonde, sails into the room. Surely never was more beautiful woman or more bewitching toilet. She is soon followed by her husband and the other male guests, amongst whom is the lawyer M. Galanson. Galanson, who is warmly attached to the Princess' family, immediately crosses swords with the arch fiend who is threatening ruin and destruction to the daughter of his old clients. But he has more than his match in this wily beauty, she parries all his thrusts, and with great apparent innocence tells him to mind his own business. All that he can learn from her is that she and her husband are ruined for want of three thousand francs. "And your diamonds," says the lawyer, fixing his eyes on a magnificent set of corals covering the greater part of her neck. —"They are false."—Nonsense! I will give you three hundred francs for them."—"No," replies the Comtesse; "*ils tiennent à la peau*—they adhere to the skin."

Fortunately M. Galanson knows the value of understrappers, and of Victor, the Prince's valet, in particular. He has bought the services of this man, who has as little scruple in selling the master's secrets, as the Comtesse has in bartering her beauty. Through the sagacious medium the Marquis de Perigny and the lawyer possess themselves of a note which throws a ghastly light on the situation. The next day the Prince and Comtesse are to elope together, taking with them the two millions which the Prince has withdrawn from Galanson. The Comte de Terremonde has been put off the scent by a loan of three hundred thousand francs which the Prince has let him have to go and settle his affairs in the Provinces. The Princess Georges is immediately informed of this. Furious and enraged to the last degree, but with all a grande dame, she steps up to Sylvanie and mutters in her ear—"You are a miserable wretch. Leave the room instantly and without a word, or I turn you out before the face of everybody."—"Ah!" replies the Comtesse, with a languid sigh, "as you like." Upon which she goes out bowing gracefully to all present, and taking the arm of young M. de Foudette, who, this very night, will take the place of the Prince, as she fancies that the Prince has escaped her. Then M. Terremonde, who has just been concluding the three hundred thousand franc business in the Prince's private study, returns to the drawing-room and expresses his surprise at not seeing his wife. "Your wife has left," says the Princess, who is now by herself. "Have turned her out."—"And why?"—"Because it did not suit me that this woman should come into my house to see her lover!"—"Her lover!" exclaims Terremonde, roaring like a wounded tiger. "My wife has a lover? Let me have his name?"—"Find it out!" replies the Princess, repressing with a violent effort the name of the Prince, whom she was on the point of delivering over to the outraged husband. With these last words she eludes any further question by leaving the room, and the curtain falls on the enraged Terremonde. This second act is very much admired, and in truth I think Dumas was never more sublime. The scenes between the loving wife and the cynical harlot is grand in the extreme, acted by two of the greatest artistes on the French stage, Mlle. Desclée and Mlle Pierson, the one exceedingly graceful, the other exquisitely beautiful. The effect is not to be described. Night after night does the élite of the Parisian world crowd into every vacant corner of the house to admire and criticise the thousand-and-one delicate shades which the author and his actors have woven into the play. But there is a third act. At the outset of this final act we are shewn the anguish of the Princess, and place ed face to face with those social problems which M. Dumas loves to dwell on at length; address ing herself first to her mother, then to the lawyer she begs to know if there is anything to be done to prevent a husband from abandoning his wife and leaving off with half her fortune. "Nothing," answers the Marquise de Perigny. "Nothing," answers Galanson. "Then, that is all you can do for me, you the family and you the law! Very well, I shall in future only take counsel from myself; it is my turn to be judge, and, as you have no solution to offer, I have one ready to hand. You shall know it to-morrow." From this, one might conjecture that the Princess Georges will kill her husband. It is in her character and in the ordinary logic of the situation. But there is another *dénouement*. The man servant, Victor, who has always got something to negotiate, discloses an important secret to the Princess. M. de Terremonde on coming home and it must be borne in mind that the two houses communicate with one another, has strapped his portmanteau and pretended to leave; but he took his revolver and concealed himself behind a bush in his garden. Victor informs Madame of the fact, in order that she may be able to prevail on Monsigneur not to go and see Madame de Terremonde to-night. The Princess resigns herself to this new humiliation of finding that her love, her grief, and her tears, have become a subject of traffic to her lacquey! She sends for the Prince. She will compel him to admit everything, and, according as the interview is favourable or not, she will keep him beside her or send him herself to Madame de Terremonde, where death awaits him. (A most powerful and novel situation). The interview is painful and revolting; the Prince ends by working himself into a passion, and confesses that he belongs heart and soul to Sylvanie; he will go away with her; he has pledged his word to her, for this son of ancient knighthood dares not to set the oath which he has sworn to the Comtesse de Terremonde against those which the Princess Georges has received from him. "Go to her, then, at once, she is alone"—"I am going, and without losing another moment." But already the Princess repents, and only thinks of the danger which her husband is incurring; she attempts to retain him; she even hints at the vengeance of the Comte de Terremonde. It is too late. The Prince thrusts his wife aside; and opens the door to rush into certain death. The report of a gun is heard, M. de Terremonde appears on the scene with a smoking revolver in his hand. He has just killed his wife's lover, M. de Foudette. The Prince is astounded by this revelation, and the curtain falls. Such are, I am aware, very imperfectly described the main features of Dumas' last 'Premiere.' It will probably be acted two or three hundred nights. The third act is found to be not quite in accordance with 'rules of art,' but Frenchmen are so given to looking for logic in every *dénouement*, that I think the departure from the usual course of things is rather to be encouraged than otherwise. How the Prince and Princess will live together after this little episode is not, it is true, quite clear; but in my humble opinion the act of shooting accidentally a man of straw like M. de Foudette is much to be preferred to one of those vulgar, tragical murders which teach ladies the use of fire-arms.

By way of indemnity to your lady readers for having ventured to draw their notice to so scurrilous a play, I trust you will permit me to give them a description of the dress worn by Mlle. Pierson in the part of Mme. Terremonde. This dress is one of Dumas' most powerful interpreters, and the Parisian ladies declare it is one of the greatest master pieces of human tailoring that has been seen. The boldness with which so many colours are blended together is as remarkable as the result is successful. Here it is just as Mlle. Pierson's dressmaker (who by the way also dresses our Princess of Wales)—has sent it me. "Robe faye noire couverte d'un grand volant de dentelle, brodé de jais. Echarpe traversant la jupe relevée de coté par une ceinture faye rose et verte. Du coté vert se tronne une guirlande de roses mélangées. Le corsage est de dentelle brodée de jais. Le grand mantean de sortie est en crêpe de chine noir brodé de roses qui rappelent la garniture de la jupe et de la coiffure." As I cannot possibly be accused of trying to get my own dresses made cheap by puffing this dressmaker, I think she deserves in her way as much special mention as M. Dumas. This is the name and address, gentle reader: M. Laferrière, 28 Rue Taitbout. I had almost forgotten to say a word or two about Mlle. Massin, who plays the part of a visiting baronne with great skill and charm. She wears a splendid dress of orange *faye*, which makes her look more like an empress than a baroness. Old Parisians in your latitudes will, I am sure, be glad to hear that she still holds with undisputed sway the sceptre of French beauty.

THE GOVERNOR'S BAND AND ESPLANADE NIGHTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I perceive that His Excellency the Governor has now come to Bombay. Presumably he brings his band with him. When the band of the 19th N. I. was limited to a single performance in the week, everybody felt it was at least two hebdomadal performances too few. Even when the N. I. officers courteously allowed their band to play twice a week many were not contented. Perhaps the Governor's band might help to tempt people to their evening walks abroad, and alleviate the discontent. Could it not be permitted to play two nights on which the N. I. do not play?—say Monday and Friday. I mention Monday, because the condition of people after the labours of the mail-day would give music something to work beneficially upon. I mention Friday for no reason in particular, or perhaps because the nearer the week is finished people are more in the humour for listening to anything cheerful. For any sake, let the Governor try to put us Bombayites in good humour.—Yours, &c.

Bombay, 9th January. TOOTLE-TOO.

THE LATE ARCHDEACON PRATT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The *Pioneer* of the 4th January publishes a letter from its special correspondent "Diogenes," which offends so deeply against good taste, and is couched in such extraordinary language, that I must ask you to allow me space in your columns to expose its vulgarity.

I neither know, nor care, who "Diogenes" may be, but, as a subscriber to the *Pioneer*, I do feel some concern that the editor should have admitted such a mass of rubbish into so able a newspaper.

In the first place, the writer makes the death of a good and eminent man serve him for an opportunity of indulging in excruciatingly 'tall' writing. The offensiveness of such a style, in such a case, is too patent to need discussion.

Secondly, he indulges in the reprehensible practice (introduced into India, I believe, by Sir John Kaye) of designating well-known men, recently deceased, by their Christian name and surname without any prefix. Thus, he speaks of Archdeacon Pratt as 'John Pratt.' This practice, bad enough in an author who gives his name to the world, is odious in an anonymous writer. "Diogenes" seems to have servilely copied the very worst and most tawdry feature in Sir John Kaye's style.

Thirdly, not only is his style of writing 'tall,' but the substance is (in the first part, at least,) devoid of sense, and may be characterised simply as being nothing more or less than rubbish. To prove this, I select a few extracts, premising that the italics are my own.

"Diogenes" first observes that the death of the Archdeacon "has thrown a gloom over society, thoroughly disheartening a large circle of personal friends, and *disenchanting very many outside of that circle of the 'compliments of the season' which were being freely bandied about, when the news first burst upon us.*" A free use of this style of writing will soon disenchant many of the readers of the *Pioneer*.

Again, "There are not many persons now in India, who were here when John Pratt, forty-three years ago, *entered the harness, in which he drove on Friday last into his long home.*" This simile discloses a confusion of ideas, mournful but ludicrous. A horse is said to go or run in harness, and the phrase has been adapted, in a metaphorical sense, to men 'running their daily stage of duty,' but to talk of '*driving*' in harness puts the ludicrous image into one's mind of a horse being first harnessed, and then getting up on the box, and driving—the shafts.

There is barely a sentence in this first part, which is not wanting in some or all of the qualities essential to good writing (except one out of Shakspeare), but I will content myself with one more extract. This paragraph, the *sinner par excellence*, I quote entire. "It is probable that he was enamoured of science long before he yielded up his whole higher nature to that *marvellous dream of saving human souls, which first broke on the world from some imperfect baby linen in a manger in the inn of a Hebrew village*; but, accomplished mathematician as he was, he knew how to adjust his convictions—so to adjust them, I mean, that real importance (that is, the reflection of abstract truth from the surface of concrete realities) should always take precedence of mere age." I won't attempt to fathom the meaning of this dreadful sentence, but pass on to the baby linen. I had always imagined that the *dream* had emanated from the Being within the baby linen, but "Diogenes" tells us it came from the baby linen itself. Without the slightest irreverence, I may point out that, in the same way, the victory of Waterloo may be said to have broken from the coat of Wellington, in which case it may be considered that the tailor who made the coat deserves the credit which has always been accorded to the Duke. If this were the way in which Christian truths were ordinarily set forth, there would be little wonder at their being sneered and scoffed at by those Positivists and "learned animals" whom "Diogenes" so despises, and I should like to know what English-reading Mussalmans and Hindoos think when they come across such a sentence in one of the best papers in India.

In conclusion, I must express my regret that any name, and especially that of one whom all must deeply respect, should be used in a letter which is solely concerned with the style of a Special Correspondent, but as, without doing so, I could not have made myself intelligible, I had to yield to the disagreeable necessity.

An earnest protest against the use of the name of any public character as a stalking-horse for a turgid and bombastic style of writing in the public papers is much needed, and that need is the *raison d'être* of my letter.

DORIA.

* I use the word, as "Diogenes" himself uses it, but it almost seems as if he intended to satirise the Christian religion, by calling its scheme of salvation a 'dream,' which is always used in metaphor for something baseless and unsubstantial.

THE LOOSHAI EXPEDITION.

LEFT COLUMN.

CAMP TIPAI MOOKH, 29th Dec. 1871.

We have had our little share of excitement here in camp. On the 27th instant, at about 11 A.M., a mahout came running in with an air of wild excitement and terror, with the news that the enemy had attacked the elephants out at graze, killed the majority of the attendants, and driven the cattle off into the jungle. His news was immediately confirmed by the arrival of an elephant streaming with blood from seven wounds in her side; and further intelligence given, that the Looshais, said to number 200, were on their way down the Tipai to attack the camp. Everybody was astir in a moment, the guns run out to the eastern corner commanding the Tipai river, and the piquets reinforced. I must inform you that the camp itself is pitched on a shingly beach at the confluence of the Barak and Tipai rivers, and extends northward up the left bank of the Barak. It is cut in two by the Tipai, which is crossed by a rough Kookie bridge; the site is a regular basin commanded by hills all round, but the top of the hill to the south side is protected by a strong piquet overlooking the whole position. Preparations had hardly been completed when a few shots from the jungle on the opposite side of the river informed us that the enemy was at hand, and immediately afterwards a volley from the piquet on top of the hill was fired into a few figures seen flitting through the jungle below. The men were somewhat raw and fired rather wildly; however, a spear-head and a blood-stained cloth were picked up afterwards, together with a Looshai bag and gourd for water, so one of the enemy at any rate must have been hit: in the meantime shots were being exchanged between a few of the Looshais ensconced in the bamboo jungle on the right bank of the Tipai, which is here very deep, and a few Goorkhas at the foot of the piquet hill. After a few single shots had been interchanged, a lucky snap shot from our side into the smoke of the enemy's discharge was followed by groans and cries for help in Hindustani. (A few of the 1857 mutineers are believed to be living amongst these hill tribes, and some of them were probably present on this occasion.) The firing then ceased, and boats having been procured to cross the river, a party of thirty men of the 42nd, under Captain Harrison, was pushed up the Tipai to rescue the elephants. Captain Blackwood, R. A., accompanied them, and a party of Infantry attached to the Artillery followed in boats. About half a mile up a mahout came limping out of the jungle wounded with two gunshot wounds and a spear-thrust in the left foot. He stated that he and the other mahouts were quietly engaged loading their elephants with *chara* when a volley was fired into them from an unseen foe in the jungle, which was followed by a yell, and 40 or 50 Looshais armed with muskets and *daos* rushed in amongst them, killing several. He himself fell off his elephant, but managed to crawl away in the long grass, and came out when he heard our people. After sending him back to camp, Captain Blackwood proceeded on, and in the grass near the spot where the attack took place found a few of the elephants. Several of the mahouts had emerged from their hiding places and took the elephants back to camp. After a long hunt till dusk, the party returned to camp, bringing back nine elephants out of thirty-six which were absent. The next morning at daybreak detachments of the 42nd and Artillery, under Captains Harrison and Cookesley, proceeded up the river in boats, and after a very long and wearisome chase in the jungle succeeded in bringing back all the runaway elephants, with the exception of three, who had thought the opportunity too good to be lost, and had made a clean bolt of it, and have by this time probably relapsed into their primitive wild state. The jungle along the banks was one tangled mass of coarse rank grass, varied by stretches of shingly beach, covered here and there with a hardy shrub, the roots of which are interlaced in a manner to puzzle the best pedestrian, and through this the elephants were tracked with unerring precision by the sharp little Goorkhas. The party also came upon the remains of the poor fellows who had been killed by the Looshais. Their bodies were shockingly hacked and mutilated, the heads being cut off; but apparently the brutal savages did not wish to encumber themselves with the skulls of their victims—their usual trophy—and had contented themselves with removing the scalps, leaving a gory patch about three inches round on the crown of each head. The hands and arms of one of the victims, a poor grey-bearded old man, were cut to pieces whilst raised probably in a futile attempt to protect his head from the blows of his murderers. With their ghastly load the detachment returned to camp; not a sign of the enemy was seen. Lurking in the grass more mahouts and elephant coolies had been found and rescued from their hiding-places behind stones and on trees where they had passed the night: there are still four men missing. This question of feeding the elephant is one of our great difficulties, and we are now obliged to procure forage for them by sending boats protected by a strong guard some distance down the Barak.

Since the attack on Tipai Mookh, we have been very much on the alert. Strange sounds in the jungle are listened to, and a rustle in the leaves caused by a passing breeze or a monkey attract immediate attention. Judging by the news from the front, the whole country appears to be up, and owing to the dense cover with which the hills are clad, every bush may be expected to hide a lurking savage whose cunning in woodcraft and cruelty alone render him dangerous. We have had one or two false alarms, the first caused by a stampede amongst the elephants, who to the number of 30 or 40 are picqueted on the left flank of the camp. One of them, a large tusker, came with his forelegs hobbled, literally gallopping through the 44th Camp. The mahouts raised a cry of Looshai, and the whole force turned out. Another curious source of alarm is caused by the popping of the bamboos in the camp fires, as the air between the knots expands with the heat, the bamboos, especially a big one, burst with a loud bang, resembling the report of a gun, and often quite as loud.

Our Christmas in Camp was as lively as it was possible to make it. Like Mark Tapley, we did our best to be jolly, and the circumstances were favourable: Tuesday a raft laden with cattle for the Commissariat came in on the morning of Christmas day. The bovines had had a most adventurous trip up the river, the raft that brought them up had been twice capsized in the rapids, and the poor brutes had to swim for their lives: they had not tasted grass since they left Cachar, and consequently were not over fat; still fresh beef, such as it was, proved a great treat after salt rations, and the tinned fibre known as Australian mutton and a brew hot grog over the Camp fire to the accompaniment of a few old English ditties wound up the evening. We have been more fortunate in our fishing than we were, and several large bags have been made. Two officers of the 44th brought in 91lbs. of fish one day, and the day after, one of the Artillery officers was lucky enough to catch five fish weighing in all 82lbs., the biggest turning the scale at 21¼lbs., following up his success with a 19 pounder the next morning, besides having his tackle-spoon-bait carried away two or three times by some real monsters. All these fish were mahaseer, or as a correspondent in a contemporary quaintly spells it *mareen*, and a valuable addition they proved to our bill of fare. Christmas Day at the front was spent in the highly Christian pastime of devastation and slaughter, and the Christmas dinner was eaten by the light of burning villages, with a running accompaniment of musketry fire. The Looshais swarmed in the jungle round the Camp, and kept everybody awake by a most incessant firing. Much mischief that day to their grenaries, 600 of which must have been destroyed, containing at least 100 maunds of grain each. The Looshais may not think much of this at present, but they will feel it, as the work of destruction progresses and the neighbouring villages share the fate of Kholell. Those who will suffer most are unfortunately the women and children who are hidden away in the jungle; one can but pity them, although the sight of the bleeding corpses of their victims steels one against any feeling of compassion for the men, who are more wild beasts than human beings. The body of a Looshai, who had been killed and burnt, was sent in. Old Roops, a Munipoori *amateur* accompanying the force, who has been dispossessed and ruined by the Looshais, was exceedingly anxious to whip off the head of the corpse, as the possession of an enemy's skull is supposed by the simple children of the forest to ensure to the victor a slave in Paradise in the person of the original owner. On his modest request being refused, this amiable old gentleman set up a dismal wail, which must have been heard for miles.

The work of destruction done, it was determined on the 26th to return to the Lower Camp on the Towee Boom, with the effect of making a fresh start thence in the direction of Poyboy's villages, distant about two days' journey in a north-easterly direction. The village occupied by the force was set on fire and the retrograde movement commenced. The line of coolies and sick and wounded was a long one, and it was feared that the enemy, emboldened by the apparent retreat, might molest them by firing from behind the ridges. The 22nd formed the advance; 50 men of the 44th, under Captain Lightfoot, protected the coolies; Daley with 15 police, the sick; Colonel Nuthall in command of the rear guard. The path wound for some distance through the forest, but on getting out into the open, about a mile from the village just vacated, the rear guard was extended, retiring from ridge to ridge by alternate lines. The Tipai was reached without a single casualty. During the night the Camp was fired into and a sepoy of the 44th killed. It has been resolved upon to build a stockade and form a depot for stores in the Camp on the Towee Boom, the site being well adapted for the purpose. The force halts there for the present; the road ahead is reported to be very bad, and to require much work on it before it is fit for laden elephants.

The last daks from the front report the arrival in Camp of Colonel Rattray with 200 men on his regiment. The enemy go about in great force, swarming in the jungle like hornets, and the hill tops at night are alive with their fires. The Police Guard was fired into three or four miles from No. 6½ Camp, and three Sappers wounded on a working party. Captain Robertson had another narrow escape, his tin mug being knocked off the table by a bullet.

A sad accident occurred in Camp to-day. A sepoy of the 22nd P. N. I. attached to the Artillery, whilst in a swinging party felling timber, was knocked over by a falling tree, and his spine broken. It is feared the injury will terminate fatally.

Another little item of news to conclude with. Dr. Harvey has just performed a most interesting operation, viz., extracting a bullet from the throat of the elephant which was wounded the day before yesterday. The missile turned out to be a little pellet of iron hammered round about the size of a bean. The restlessness of the noble pachyderm somewhat impaired the brilliancy of the operation.—*Pioneer*.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—It is now conclusively established that no other Oil can possibly produce the same beneficial effects as Dr. de Jongh's Oil on the consumptive invalid. Allen G. Chattaway, Esq., Surgeon, of Leominster, in recording its efficacy in consumption, writes: "Having for some years extensively used Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil, both in public and private practice, I have no hesitation in stating that its effects are very far superior to those of any other Cod Liver Oil." Sold only in capsuled Imperial Half-pints, Pints, and Quarts, by all chemists, druggists and storekeepers. Sole Consignees, Ansar, Harford and Co., 77, Strand, London.

BOMBAY.

THE RANEE OF THE LATE GAEKWAR.—We hear that the Ranee of the late Gaekwar of Baroda, who arrived here last week, intends shortly to proceed on a pilgrimage to Benares.

THE HIGH SCHOOL AT BHOWNUGGUR.—We learn that the High School at Bhownuggur will be opened this year by Mr. Pelle, Director of Public Instruction, during his tour of inspection in Guzerat.

SUSPECTED OF THEFT.—Mahomed Ally Cassum Ally, a hawker, was yesterday sentenced by the Senior Magistrate to three months' imprisonment, for having in his possession an instrument of housebreaking.

THE SORCERER OF BARODA.—The *Gujerat Friend* finds fault with H. H. Mulharao for having imprisoned an uncle of Mr. Venkutrao Putwardhun on an absurd charge of practising sorcery to encompass his ruin.

ASSAULT.—At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, a Parsee named Manockjee Pestonjee was fined ten rupees and was also bound over, for committing an assault against the person of one Cowasjee Bomanjee.

ACCIDENT.—A Hindoo, employed at the Elphinstone Bunder, by name Sella Gungaram, had his right hand severely injured on Monday while lifting some heavy machinery. He was removed to the Jamsetjee Hospital.

THE NATIVE STATE OF BHORE.—A Marathi newspaper expresses much dissatisfaction at the management of the native State of Bhore by the present Karbhari, Rao Bahadoor Gopalroo Krishna Soman.

VAGRANCY ACT.—William Slidel was charged before Mr. Connon yesterday with being a vagrant and wandering about without any visible means of subsistence. He was ordered to be sent to the Government work-house attached to the House of Correction.

COWASJEE JEHANGHIER NOWSARBE MADRESSA.—The above institution has been amalgamated with another which was recently started at Nowsaree, and the Madressa has now been placed under the superintendence of Mr. Kersaspjee Rustomjee Dadachanjee of the Bombay University.

A REFUSED THIEF.—Yesterday at the Fort Police Court, a Hindoo named Luximon Babajee, was charged before Mr. Connon, with being found between sunset and sunrise loitering at Coolywars Cross Lane, and unable to give a satisfactory account of himself. He was sentenced to three months' imprisonment.

THE SIR JAMSETJEE JEEJEEBHOY GUZERATI SCHOOL AT BULSAR.—A correspondent informs us that the annual examination for the distribution of prizes to the successful pupils of the Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Guzerati School at Bulsar took place last week. There were several natives of the town present, and the prizes were distributed by Mr. Ramsay, Assistant Collector of Surat, at the request of the managing committee of the institution.

LIBERALITY.—We are requested to state that Mr. Hormusjee Ardasir Wadia, son of Ardasir Hormusjee Wadia, Esq., has presented the "Dhunjeebhoy Framjee" Library, situated at Kotwady, with a handsome sum of money for the purpose of ordering out new books in general literature for the use of the library. It was only three months ago that the young gentleman made a liberal donation to the library which, without such timely aid, would have been in a condition far from flourishing.

SMALL CAUSES COURT.—At a sitting of the full Court in the Small Causes Court yesterday, Mr. Pestonjee Dinshaw, solicitor, appeared on behalf of the defendant in the case of Dr. Rustomjee Nusserwanjee Khorey *vs.* Rustomjee Kaikhushro, and applied for a new trial. The plaintiff in this case is a graduate of the Grant Medical College, and sued to recover from the defendant Rs. 500, for performing a lithotomic operation on him, and for medical service rendered to him and his family. The case was tried before Judge Manockjee Cursetjee, and a verdict was given for plaintiff with costs. The Court, after hearing Mr. Pestonjee, refused the application. We have already published the facts of this case.

THE CHARGE AGAINST A HAMAL OF DISHONESTLY RETAINING CURRENCY NOTES.—About three months ago Dooma Jurappa, a hamal, was charged before the Senior Magistrate with dishonestly receiving or retaining currency notes for Rs. 1,380 belonging to the Financial Association of India and China. The prisoner was brought up on remand yesterday. As he had been actually in custody for two months and three weeks, he was sentenced to one week's further imprisonment. Rs. 1,380 had been given up to the prosecutor, Nurbheram Bhugoobhoy, who gave an indemnity, and a memorandum of the number of the notes, had been kept in Court for record and reference.

THE PARSEE ELPHINSTONE DRAMATIC CLUB.—The amateurs of this company reproduce to-night, at the Grant Road Theatre, the Gujeratee play of "Aladdin or the Wonderful Lamp," adapted from the Arabian Nights, with appropriate scenic representations and mechanical contrivances, which have, we understand, cost the company a pretty large sum of money. The play seems to have taken a hold of the public mind, at least that portion of the native public who mainly support the dramatic companies among them; and those who have not seen it will doubtless avail themselves of an early opportunity of doing it. The songs which are sung in the course of the play—the composition, we believe, of a Parsee poet, Rustom Zaboolee—are very highly spoken of.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.—We received yesterday the first issue of the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary* in its new shape, corresponding to the *Pall Mall Gazette* and containing thirty-two pages of most readable matter, clearly printed and handsomely got up.—*Indian Statesman*.

THE FIRE AT MARINE LINES.—A correspondent informs us that on Monday night, when the fire occurred in a stable near Marine Lines, Lieutenant R. S. Simpson, Adjutant, Marine Battalion, as soon as he heard of the fire, ordered a bugle to be sounded, and nearly the whole detachment came on the spot within five minutes with their hand pump filled with water, accompanied by a number of bhistees with their pakhals full of water. Much credit, the correspondent wishes to say, is due to Lieutenant Simpson for his assistance.

THE Criminal Sessions at Sholapoor was concluded on Saturday last. There were three cases on the calendar, out of which two were acquitted and one convicted.

FORGERY.—Narrain Purshootum alias Narrain Babajee, inhabitant of Pandurpoor, was found guilty of preparing a forged receipt and using it as genuine, and was sentenced at Sholapoor by R. H. Pinhey, Esquire, the Session Judge, to three years' rigorous imprisonment, in addition to which he has been fined the sum of three hundred rupees, in default one year's further imprisonment.—*Poona Observer*.

BALLOO GOMBE CHINNOO, Dama bin Canee, Poshatee combe Mucoojee, and Yenkoo bin Raokroo, were found guilty by the acting Assistant Session Judge of Poona, Mr. Murphy, for marrying again during the lifetime of their husbands. Prisoner No. 1 married with prisoner No. 3. Prisoner No. 1 sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment; prisoner No. 3 to two months' imprisonment; prisoner No. 2 to two months' rigorous imprisonment for abetment; and prisoner No. 4 sentenced to pay a fine of fifty rupees for performing the marriage ceremony, and to be imprisoned for seven days.—*Ibid*.

THE C Battery 18th Brigade Royal Artillery arrived here on Sunday morning last from Belgaum, and has been encamped at the Wanowrie lines under the command of Major Reid. We regret to hear that during their march they lost a child belonging to a sergeant of the Battery two years old. It appears that at the encamping place on this side of Sattara the child happened to be missing, and search was made in every direction, when some of the parts of the body and the head of this unfortunate child were found lying in some desert place. The head of the child was found. From this it was supposed that the unfortunate boy must have been carried there and devoured by a hyæna. As however we are not in possession of the particulars we cannot state anything further, but have no doubt that this beast in his mighty prowl must have walked away with the unfortunate boy.—*Ibid*.

SHIPPING ITEMS.

THE SHIP CITY OF CASHMERE, 959 tons, Captain Thomas Brice, arrived yesterday from Glasgow with a general cargo. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. W. Nicol & Co.

THE S. S. LORD CLYDE, Captain H. Kingcome, arrived yesterday from Cochin with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Captain Robertson, Dr. and Mrs. Joynt and three children, Miss Holtom, Miss Wilkins, Miss Alexander, Captain and Mrs. Skinner and three children, and forty-nine deck passengers.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE WEATHER AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS.

THE following abstract of the state of the weather and the prospects of the crops in India appears in the *Gazette of India* of Saturday:—

In the whole of the northern part of the continent, seasonable rain has fallen and revived the agricultural prospects, which are now fair. In the Punjab and Oudh the rubbee crops, which were withering for want of moisture, have recovered themselves, and sowings are continued hopefully.

In Bengal the returns from Dacca and Patna are promising.

In the Central Provinces the rain-fall has been scanty and capricious, and though in some districts there has been great improvement in the appearance of the crops, in others more rain is wanted.

The Berars are suffering from cloudy weather and absence of rain, and the condition of the Northern Circars is nearly the same latitude is also unpromising. Farther south, throughout the rest of the Madras Presidency, Mysore, and Coorg, the prospects of the harvest are satisfactory, and the reports from British Burmah are equally favourable.

THE SEASON REPORTS.

AHMEDNUGGUR COLLECTORATE.—For want of sufficient and seasonable rain the khureef was sown to a very small extent, and with the exception of that in the Parnair and Ankola talookas, where the crop might be considered an average one, the khureef crop had entirely failed. Rain fell in September, and a large area of land was sown. The fall was not, however, universal, as in portions of the district, especially along the course of the Godavery, the rain was not sufficient to enable the cultivators to sow, and, considerable tracts of land remain absolutely barren. Rain fell in November, which greatly benefitted the crops, but it was partial, and in many parts insufficient to secure a crop. The yield of the rubbee might be estimated at half of the average. Many crops have been saved by well irrigation. Owing to the heavy fall of last year, and to the fall in January of the present year, the wells give a better supply of water than would be expected from the monsoon fall. Many fields have been saved by irrigation from the Lakh canal and the Bhatodee tank. The grass was insufficient for the live-stock in most parts of the district. What small supply there was had long since been exhausted. The state of public health had been generally good. Cholera prevailed to a slight extent in some talookas, and a few deaths occurred. Cattle have died from want of fodder, and were still suffering. A number of cattle have been removed to other places. In some villages of Sungumnair, Kopergaum, Newasea, and Sheogaum many of the people have left their houses. It was apprehended there would be a scarcity of water.

SATTARA COLLECTORATE.—During the season under report the fall of rain in some of the talookas was scanty. The khureef crops, however, yielded on the whole a tolerably good harvest. The rubbee crops promise pretty well, but if they be not favoured with an early fall of rain they would also greatly suffer. In other talookas, owing to a general want of rain, the sowing of khureef crops in most parts did not take place at all, and where they were sown they yielded but a very scanty harvest. The rubbee crops there sown were withering for want of the late rain, which failed almost throughout the whole of the district. Fever and cholera prevailed to a certain extent, but very few died of the latter. It had now disappeared. Disease among cattle existed in some of the talookas.

POONA COLLECTORATE.—The fall of rain was much below the average. The outturn of the khureef crops in the western districts had been fair, except in the talooka of Joonere, where it was reported to be no better than eight or nine annas in the rupee. The rubbee crops throughout the collectorate were at first very promising, but a slight fall of rain in the month of November benefitted them. The yield would, it was feared, be but indifferent. The outturn of rubbee in the talooka of Indapore would, it was reported, be about eight annas in the rupee, and in Bheemthurry even less. For want of sufficient rain, failure of water in some places of the Haveilly talooka was anticipated. Fever and ague had been prevalent in a few villages in the talookas of Bheemthurry, Seeroor, and Indapore. A few cases of sporadic cholera have occurred here and there. Cattle disease prevailed in a few villages at Mawul.

ANOTHER MAHOMEDAN DIVORCE CASE.

YESTERDAY morning, a Mahomedan, Jan Gangjee, was brought up before the Senior Magistrate of Police charged with neglecting to provide for and children rupees one hundred and eighty, being at the rate of rupees fifteen a month for twelve months then overdue as by the magistrate's outstanding order. The man then stated that he had divorced his wife, and wanted to be relieved from paying the money due. The magistrate said that that could not be. The money due must be paid, and if after that divorce was well proved, it would, no doubt, operate as a release to the husband from further liability to maintain his wife. The magistrate said he was sorry to see cases of this kind coming up from time to time. The respectable members of the Mahomedan community must be ashamed of them. Whatever might be men's religion, there were duties of humanity that ought not to be slighted in this way; and poor women ought not to be turned adrift in the streets to live a life of beggary or shame. As to the children, they were of such tender years that the mother was their proper and natural guardian and custodian for nurture, and happily the father could not turn them adrift so readily and so easily as he seemed disposed to do with the mother. The magistrate said, therefore, that he would require the husband to pay for the maintenance of the children, and, the defendant having paid fifty rupees to account, the case was allowed to stand over for inquiry and for further consideration.

MR. WALTON'S TOOLSEE SCHEME.

WE yester

COMMISSIONER OF COTTON AND COMMERCE WITH THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

The following resolution of the Government of India appears in the *Gazette of India* :—

Though at present nominally Cotton Commissioner for the Central Provinces and the Berars only, Mr. Rivett-Carnac is in fact already employed on work of a similar nature in the North-Western Provinces ; his services will doubtless be also utilised elsewhere, while his proposed employment in the collection and record of commercial statistics will range over a great part of British India. It is thought desirable, therefore, that he should be formally attached to the Government of India and in immediate subordination to the Department of Agriculture, Revenue and Commerce. His Excellency in Council has, accordingly, been pleased to appoint Mr. Harry Rivett-Carnac to be Commissioner of Cotton and Commerce with the Government of India.

2. This change of designation will in no way affect Mr. Rivett-Carnac's present responsibilities, either as regards the interests of the cotton trade or the other duties on which he is now engaged, or which may hereafter from time to time be entrusted to him ; nor will it involve any increase of expenditure, inasmuch as Mr. Rivett Carnac and his office establishment will be attached to the Government of India on the salaries now received by them.

3. It is very desirable that the duty of collecting and arranging on a systematic plan the statistics of the Trade of British India, and of reporting thereon, as well as on other cognate matters, should be entrusted to a single officer. Much attention has already been given to the subject by Mr. Rivett-Carnac, whose present office as Cotton Commissioner for the Central Provinces and the Berars involve continuous and close enquiry by him into the course of trade. The Governor General in Council, therefore, considers that this duty may most fittingly be allotted to that officer.

4. The Public Works Department will be requested to supply, and to invite the various Railway authorities to supply Mr. Rivett-Carnac with all available statistics of the traffic on the several lines of Railway, and of the river traffic carried by the Indus and other flotillas. The local Governments and Administrations will also be requested to aid him similarly with all returns of road and river traffic, and generally with all statistics referring to the trade of each province which can be made available.

IMPROVEMENTS AT UMBALLA.

(*Mofussilite.*)

We learn that the following improvements have been or are about to be carried out in the station by our indefatigable cantonment magistrate, Captain Proctor :—

The Sudder Bazaar which apparently had been left to itself for years has had new roads and bridges made at a cost of over Rs. 6,000. A grain market, we are given to understand, is in course of construction, roofed with corrugated iron ; when finished a weekly bazaar day will be established, at which outsiders will be able to procure cheap food of all kinds and not be left at the mercy of bunneesahs as heretofore.

The dry earth system has been introduced in public and private places : new roads are being made in cantonments, and iron railings are being put up all along the Mall.

A commodious lock hospital has been built. Conservancy arrangements will be made in the Sudder, similar to those carried out in barracks.

Streets will be widened in the different bazaars. We have also much pleasure to note that the garden where the band plays is being beautified—iron railings being substituted for mangoe wood and rope.

Paget Park in like manner will be laid out.

We are informed that a total amount of over Rs. 20,000 is being expended. This and a volunteer corps will leave a permanent mark in Umballa which will remain, it is hoped, for many a day.

THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, REVENUE, AND COMMERCE.

(*Manchester Guardian.*)

The new Indian Bureau of Agriculture, Revenue, and Commerce, as described in the letter from its chief which recently appeared in our columns and in the papers sent to and published by the Cotton Supply Association, seems in its programme to be of a character which entitles it to take rank amongst things sublime, but from the arrangements made for its practical operation it appears destined to take its place amongst things ridiculous. In India it has been represented as the result of Manchester agitation and as the embodiment of ideas there entertained and often enunciated. We venture, however, on behalf of Manchester, to repudiate the paternity. The formation of a Department of Agriculture in each of its several presidencies and provinces, to promote the development of its resources and the increase and improvement of its various products, has often been recommended and urged upon the attention of Government ; but of such a conglomeration as this new department presents, never. It has already obtained in India the nickname of "the Et-cetera" department. The simple enumeration of the matters with which it has to deal compels us to exclaim with Domine Sampson, "Prodigious !" and is sufficient to show how "enormous" is the amount of work with which it is charged :—

All matters relating to the following subjects, so far as they affect the provinces of British India, will, with certain exceptions hereafter to be specified, come under the cognisance of the new department, namely :—1. Land revenue and settlements. 2. Tuccavee advances for works of agricultural improvement. 3. Agriculture and horticulture. 4. Fibres and silk. 5. Stud and cattle breeding ; cattle disease. 6. Forest. 7. Meteorology. 8. Commerce and trade. 9. Customs, sea and inland. 10. Opium. 11. Salt. 12. Excise. 13. Stamps. 14. Minerals and geological survey. 15. Fisheries. 16. Industrial arts, museums, exhibitions. 17. Statistics. 18. Gazetteers. 19. Weights and measures. 20. Census. 21. Surveys : Revenue, topographical and trigonometrical. Besides the above, which fall properly within the scope of the new department, His Excellency the Governor-General in Council has, for reasons of administrative convenience, decided to transfer to it temporarily the following subjects :—Municipalities ; sanitary ; lock hospitals ; emigration ; settlements of Port Blair and Nicobars (excepting so far as relates to the management of convicts) from Home Department.

Everything in India must, it seems, be on a gigantic scale ; and if such a programme as this can be successfully carried out, the Indian officials will certainly deserve to be regarded as models of administrative energy and capacity. The Chief Secretary, to whose letter we have already referred, evidently has no confident expectation of success. The scheme is not what was desired nor what was evidently wanted ; there is no money to spend, though it is admitted that "grants for agricultural purposes are absolutely essential to initiate any substantial and general progress." In a word, the Department at the outset is cramped in its operations, and seems likely to turn out a dwarf instead of a giant. It would appear destined to add another to those examples of which we have so many in India, of time and opportunity wasted through an absurd ambition to do things upon a vast and imposing scale. This scheme is no doubt the result of pressure and of admitted necessity ; but if those who originated it had been content with greater simplicity and a concentration of effort upon a few objects at first, it might have gradually grown into more stalwart proportions, and would certainly have been in less danger than it is of an ignominious collapse.

THE DIVORCE CASE WITH FIVE CO-RESPONDENTS.

SEVENTH DAY, DECEMBER 8

(Before Lord PENZANCE and a Special Jury.)

FIREBRACE V. FIREBRACE, GEORGES, KING, FIREBRACE, DAVENPORT, AND HOGG.

The hearing of this divorce suit was resumed this morning.

Mrs. Firebrace, the respondent, resumed her place in the witness-box, and her cross-examination was resumed by Dr. Deane, Q.C.—In answer to the questions of the learned counsel Mrs. Firebrace said—Harriet Allen had never written any letters for her, or addressed any envelopes. The letter produced was in witness's handwriting, but the envelope was not written by her. The letter, which was to her husband, was addressed, "Dear Robert," and was a request for money. One passage in it stated that the letter was addressed by Harriet Allen. Had not the slightest recollection of having requested Allen to direct the letter—it was so long ago. There was no particular cause for leaving her husband on the 6th of February. There was a party given on the 18th of January, and she might then have been a little excited. Her husband next morning charged her with having been tipsy, but she denied it. Her husband had before accused her wrongfully with having been tipsy as an excuse for sending her away. Had never been in that condition in England, but, being a delicate woman, a glass of sherry would excite her. First knew that Mr. Sladen was her husband's solicitor whilst at Cifrerley-hill Wrote a letter to that gentleman, but the one produced was the same. (The letter was read, and the following passage occurred :—"My husband has informed me he has told you of my besetting sin, and I am sorry to state that I have been faulty for many years. He has found me in a state which no lady ought to be in. He has been a very kind and indulgent husband, and I love him and my children dearly. Pray ask him not to send me away.") Wrote that letter to please her husband. Had never to her knowledge spoken cruel things to her husband in England. The letter to her husband of the 16th January was written by her. No doubt wrote "How my heart yearns for my child. If you will let me have her I will take such care of her. . . . . You know I never said a cruel thing to you unless I was as I should not be. I hope again to have your love." The last passage referred, she supposed, to her having been out of temper, but this did not arise from taking stimulants. Could not remember the date when the diary came into her possession, but knew it was some days after her husband sent her away. Thought it was unladylike to search her servant's box, but merely wanted to know how she was behaving towards herself. Found several of her own (witness's) clothes in Allen's box. Made herself mistress of the diary the same evening, and Mrs. Davenport was then present. The expression "jolly spree" and "jolly lark" struck her as being very gross. Should never have inserted such things in her own diary. Thought the words" Had a jolly cuddle" excessively gross. Copied the diary with the aid of Mrs. Davenport, and it was sent to her own solicitor. Would positively swear that she made no additions to the diary nor were any made in her presence, or by her directions. Would positively swear that she did not write "jolly cuddle," nor was it written at her suggestion.

Dr. Deane then proposed to read a letter addressed by the respondent to her husband.

Mrs. Firebrace asked that it might be read by some disinterested person, and that the whole letter should be read, and not certain passages to suit the counsel's purpose.

Mr. Huddlestone said he had sufficient confidence and knowledge of Dr. Deane that he would not do any ungentlemanly act.

Dr. Deane then read the letter of the 11th July, 1869 It was a communication in which Mrs. Firebrace "expressed a diffidence in approaching her husband, but the greatest victory was over one's self. She regretted that Mr. George Firebrace had paid her such attention, but he was as innocent as a child unborn of having behaved improperly." She expressed a regret that her husband had listened to Harriet Allen, who, she said, "was actuated by sordid motives." The letter, a very long one, was a general explanation of many of her familiar acts with her brother-in-law and the other co-respondents, and one passage was that "she had been to the Divorce Court, where she saw the usher, who told her she would come out of the case with flying colours" (laughter).

Cross-examination continued—Would positively swear that she had never been in George Firebrace's bed-room between six and seven in the morning, nor had she knocked at his door. Her husband was in the habit of using the dressing-room at Calverley-hill. Had slept with her room unlocked when her husband was away. George Firebrace did not sleep in the dressing-room on the 26th November. Denied all the charges of adultery entirely. The attentions of her brother-in-law were not of an unusual nature, considering his relationship. Merely regretted his having been so attentive now because it had caused her husband to bea alous of his own brother. It was the night before] he left that her husband knocked her down and kickede her with his boots on. Had complained to Mr. Firebrace of Allen's conduct, but might have told her she was honest and truthful. Had seen them constantly whispering together.

Re-examined by Mr. Huddleston—She persisted in her statement that she never altered Harriett Allen's diary. She did not do so herself, nor did she get any one to do so for her.

Mrs. Alderson (the next witness) stated that she was a widow lady and was the sister of the respondent. She knew her sister and her husband during their married life. She was aware that the respondent complained of his wife taking stimulants, but on making inquiry into the case she found that it was much exaggerated. Her sister went with her husband to the different stations in Australia where the petitioner and his wife were located, but at that time she had not contracted habits of intemperance.

In cross-examination the witness stated that while she was aware that her sister took stimulants she never saw her the worse for them. She certainly never saw her the worse for them in Australia.

The case was not concluded at the rising of the Court.

AN INDIAN EXPLORER.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE TIMES."

SIR,—Some time ago you were good enough to give a prominent place in your columns to a few lines from me describing the important services, accidentally overlooked, which had been rendered to the State by an eminent public servant.

I crave on the present occasion a small space to record the distinguished services of one who has passed away from among us almost unnoticed and, through his innate modesty, almost unknown.

I allude to Captain John Wood, late of the Indian Navy, the gold medallist of the Royal Geographical Society, the companion of Sir Alexander Burnes, the explorer and first surveyor of the Indus, the discoverer of the sources of the Oxus, and the only European traveller, since the days of Marco Polo, who ascended the Bam-i-Doonya, or roof of the world.

With your permission I would close this brief notice of one who has served his country faithfully and well with an extract from the valuable and interesting "Memoir on the Indian Surveys," by Mr. Clements R. Markham, C.B., of the India Office.

"The work of Lieutenant John Wood in the Indus commenced in about the year 1835, in command of the first steam vessel that floated on the river, when he examined its course from the sea to Hyderabad, and remained in the country to observe its periodical rise and fall.

"In 1836 Lieutenant Wood accompanied Alexander Burnes in his mission to Cabool, and afterwards performed some of the most remarkable journeys that has ever been undertaken in Central Asia.

"Wood made a survey of the Indus from its mouth to Attock.

"At Kalabagh, the point where the mighty stream escapes from the Salt Range, he found it impossible to stem the current. Undaunted by the difficulty, Wood landed, and went by forced marches to Attock, thence descending the river, and completing his survey amidst the falls and rapids.

"After reaching Cabool, he crossed the mountains to Koondooz, and was eventually the first and only European, except Marco Polo, who has ever reached the Bam-i-Doonya, or roof of the world. Thus, in 1838, Wood discovered the source of the Oxus, and for this splendid achievement he received the gold medal of the Royal Geographical Society."

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

29, Bryanston-square, Dec. 8. W. P. ANDREW.

M. TAINE'S "NOTES ON ENGLAND."

(TRANSLATED FOR THE "DAILY NEWS" FROM THE PARIS "TEMPS.")

XXI.—ST. JAMES'S-PARK, RICHMOND, THE DOCKS, AND EAST-END.

I have paid many visits, and taken several walks. The things which please me most are the trees. Every day, after leaving the Athenæum, I go and sit for an hour in St. James's-park ; the lake shines softly beneath its misty covering, while the dense foliage bends over the still waters. The rounded trees, the great green domes make a kind of architecture far more delicate than the other. The eye reposes itself upon these softened forms, upon these subdued tones. These are beauties, but tender and touching, those of foggy countries, of Holland. Yesterday, at eight o'clock in the evening, although the weather was fine, everything seen from the Suspension-bridge appeared vapoury ; the last rays disappeared in whitish smoke ; on the right, the remains of redness ; over the Thames, and in the rest of the sky a pale slate tint. There are tones like these in the landscapes of Rembrandt, in the twilights of Vander Neer ; the bathed light, the air charged with vapour, the insensible and continuous changes of the vast exhalation which softens, imparts a bluish tint to, and dims the outlines of the whole, preferring the impression of a great life, vague, diffused, and melancholy—the life of a humid country.

At Richmond, I felt this still better. From the terrace can be discerned several leagues of country ; the Thames, which is not larger than the Seine, winds through meadows, between clumps of large trees. All is green, of a soft green, almost effaced by the distance ; one feels the freshness and the peace of the infinite vegetation ; the grey sky extends over it a low and heavy dome ; at the horizon are whitish mists in floating layers, here and there a darkened cloud, or the violet patch of a shower. From all the ground rises a sluggish mist, which swims in all the pieces of water ; water-lilies unfold their velvet stars. The old trees are propped up by iron rods. When they die, in order that they may not be wholly lost, the remainders of their trunks are converted into a kind of huge urn. Clearly, they are cared for and they are loved. There are no fences. I noticed young boarding school girls walking and playing on the grass, but they never pluck a flower. The following notice suffices to protect the garden :—"It is hoped that the public will abstain from destroying that which is cultivated for the public gratification." I have seen families of common people taking their dinners on the green sward of Hyde park ; they neither tore up nor spoilt anything. This is perfect ; the aim of every society is that each one should be always his own constable, and end by not having any other.

My English friends confirm what I had guessed about the large number and the vastness of the private fortunes. "Take a cab from Sydenham ; for five miles you will pass houses which indicate an annual outlay of £1,500 and upwards." According to the official statistics of 1841, there are one million of servants to sixteen millions of inhabitants. The liberal professions are much better remunerated than on the Continent. I know a musician at Leipzig of first-class talent ; he receives three shillings a lesson at the Academy of Leipzig, six shillings in the city, and one guinea in London. The visit of a doctor who is not celebrated costs four or nine shillings in Paris, and a guinea here. With us a professor at the College of France receives £300, at the Sorbonne £850, at the School of Medicine £100. A professor at Oxford, a head of a house, has often from £1,000 to £3,000. Tennyson, who writes little, is said to make £5,000 a year. The Headmaster of Eton has a salary of £6,080, of Harrow £6,280, of Rugby £2,960, many of the masters in these establishments have salaries from £1,200 to £1,240—one of them at Harrow has £2,220. The Bishop of London has £10,000 a year, the Archbishop of York has £15,000. An article is paid for at the rate of £8 the sheet in the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, and £20 in the English Quarterlies. *The Times* has paid £100 for a certain article. Thackeray, the novelist, has made £160 in twenty-four hours through the medium of two lectures, the one being delivered in Brighton, the other in London ; from the magazine to which he contributed his novels he received £2,000 a year, and £10 a page in addition ; this magazine had 100,000 subscribers ; he estimated his own yearly earnings at £4,800. It must be understood that I put on one side the enormous fortunes made in manufactures, those of the nobility, the profit or revenues of £200,000 yearly ; their outlay is proportionate. A young engineer, a younger son, and who was obliged to make his fortune, said to me one day, "With £8,000 yearly one is not wealthy in England, one is merely very comfortably off." Another, who spends his summers in the country, added, "look at the family circles of our farmers ; their daughters learn French and to play on the piano ; they dress splendidly." The rule is to make much and to spend much : an Englishman does not put anything aside, does not think of the future, at the most he insures his life ; in this he is the reverse of a Frenchman, who is saving and abstemious.

Whence comes all this money, and how is it distributed ? I shall endeavour to procure the statistics ; meantime, let us examine one of the great reservoirs whence gold flows through the people of all conditions, and over the whole country—the Docks of London.

I always find that London resembles ancient Rome as Paris resembles ancient Athens. This modern Rome, how heavily must it weigh, like the other, upon the labouring class ! For every monstrous erection, Babylon, Egypt, imperial Rome, indicates an accumulation of efforts, an excess of fatigue. I have never seen a great city, whether a capital or place of manufacturers, without thinking of the nations which have vanished from around the Mediterranean under the pressure of the Roman machine. It is true that to-day there are no more slaves before the law ; yet frequently man is a slave in fact, and by the constraint of his condition.

These Docks are prodigious, overpowering ; there are six of them, each of which is a vast port, and accommodates a multitude of three-masted vessels. There are ships everywhere, and ships upon ships in rows, show their heads and their swelling breasts, like beautiful fish, under their cuirass of copper. One of them has arrived from Australia, and is of 2,500 tons burden, others are 3,000 tons and upwards ; some of them hail from all parts of the world, this is the trysting place of the globe. For the most part they are magnificent. Seen from the keel they are leviathans, and they are slender and as elegant as swans. A merchant who is here superintending the arrival of spices from Java, and the transhipment of ice from Norway, tells me that about forty thousand vessels enter every year, and that on an average, there are from five to six thousand in the docks or the river at one time.

In the wine quarter the cellars contain thirty thousand barrels of port. A crane discharges them. They seem to move of their own accord. When brought on a little wheeled truck, they slide down an incline to their places, almost without labour. The machine work so well that they appear to be living auxiliaries, voluntary slaves. Note that a bridge ; it weighs an hundred tons ; yet one man moves it by means of a screw-jack. There is a quarter for groceries, a quarter for skins and leather, a quarter for tallow. The cellars and the warehouses are colossal. Under their arch, equal to that of a large bridge, one beholds the peopled and profound obscurity recede far away. Rembrandt would have found ready-made pictures in their mysterious distances, in the flickering blackness of their choked-up air-holes, in the so infinite receptacles where a hive of men is moving about. They roll the casks without confusion and with calmness. One hears the voices of clerks calling out the numbers. In the middle of the cellar a foreman, seated at a small table, makes entries or looks on. The masters, who are grave, and in black hats, walk about superintending in silence. Yet around the capstans are creaking, and sailors in boats scraping or scrubbing their ship. Thus occupied in their working coats, with their serious air, their phlegmatic or reserved face, they form a pleasing sight ; one feels that they are in their right places, every living being, animal or man, is beautiful in his proper place.

I was smoking, seated on a bale, when a man passing along said, without stopping, "Five shillings' fine." "Is it forbidden then ?" I said. "Yes." Nothing more. There is no better way of working or making others work than to be sparing in gestures or words. At Hyde-park-corner there are two policemen, whom I have frequently watched for a considerable time ; they never speak ; if there be a block of vehicles, they raise their arm to stop a coachman, and lower it as a sign that he may drive on : the coachman instantly and silently obeys. Our steward on board the steamboat, many servants, and merchants whom I have seen, do likewise ; when, in giving orders and executing them, chattering, exclamations, tokens of impatience, fumbling, and disorder are thus suppressed, the command and the performance gear into each other as quickly and as surely as two wheels.

At the end of an hour the mind feels itself overstocked ; it is requisite to permit the images to group and to arrange themselves. I was at the corner of Shadwell-basin and I gazed upon the slate-coloured river before me shining and exhaling mist ; the northern bank winds and bounds the horizon with its blackish fringe mottled with red ; a few vessels descend with the supple and slow movement of a sea-bird ; their sombre hulls and brown sails balance themselves upon the water which shimmers. To north and south a mass of ships raise their crowded masts. The silence is almost complete ; one hears but the strokes of distant hammers, the vague tinkle of a bell, and the fluttering of birds in the trees. A Dutch painter, Van der Heyden, Backhuysen, would have taken pleasure in beholding this plain of water, the distant tones of brick and tar, this uncertain horizon where stretch the sleeping clouds. I have seen nothing more picturesque in London. The rest is too scrubbed and varnished, or too bustling and too foul.

Shadwell, one of the poor neighbourhoods, is close at hand ; by the vastness of its distress, and by its extent it is in keeping with the hugeness and the wealth of London. I have seen the bad quarters of Marseilles, of Antwerp, of Paris, they do not come near to it. Low houses, poor streets of brick under red-tiled roofs cross each other in every direction, and lead down with a dismal look to the river. Beggars, thieves, harlots, the latter especially, crowd Shadwell street. One hears a grating music in the spirit cellars ; sometimes it is a negro who handles the violin ; through the open windows one perceives unmade beds, women dancing. Thrice in ten minutes I saw crowds collected at the doors ; fights were going on, chiefly fights between women ; one of them, her face bleeding, tears in her eyes, drunk, shouted with a sharp and harsh voice, and wished to fling herself upon a man. The bystanders laughed ; the noise caused the adjacent lanes to be emptied of their occupants ; ragged, poor children, harlots—it was like a human sewer suddenly discharging its contents. Some of them have a relic of neatness, a new garment, but the greater number are in filthy and unseemly tatters. Figure to yourself what a lady's bonnet may become after passing during three or four years from head to head, having been crushed against walls, having had blows from fists ; for they receive them. I noticed blackened eyes, bandaged noses, bloody cheek bones. The women gesticulate with extraordinary vehemence ; but most horrible of all is their shrill, acute, cracked voice, resembling that of an ailing screech-owl.

From the time of leaving the tunnel street boys abound—bare-footed, dirty, and turning wheels in order to get alms. On the stairs leading to the Thames ferry-boat, more pale-faced, more deformed, and repulsive than the scum of Paris ; without question, the climate is worse, and the gin more deadly. Near them, leaning against the greasy walls, or inert on the steps, are men in astounding rags ; it is impossible to imagine before seeing them how many layers of dirt an over-coat or a pair of trousers could hold ; they dream or doze open-mouthed, the face more deformed, dull, and sometimes streaked with red lines. It is in these localities that families have been discovered with no other bed than a heap of soot ; they had slept there during several months. For a creature so wasted and jaded there is but one refuge—drunkenness. "Not drink !" said a desperado at an inquest, "It were better then to die at once."

A trader said to me, "Look after your pockets, sir," and a policeman warned me not to enter certain lanes.

I walked through some of the broader ones ; all the houses, except one or two, are evidently inhabited by harlots. Other small streets, dusty courts, reeking with a smell of rotten rags, are draped with tattered clothes and linen hung up to dry. Children swarm. In a moment, in a narrow court, I saw fourteen or fifteen around me, dirty, barefooted, the little sister carrying a sucking child in her arms, the year-old nursling whose whitish head had no hair. Nothing is more lugubrious than these white babies, that pale flaxen hair, these flabby cheeks encrusted with old dirt. They press together, they point out the gentleman with curious and eager gestures. The motionless mothers, with an exhausted air, look out at the door. One observes the narrow lodging, sometimes the single room wherein they are all huddled in the foul air. The houses are most frequently one-storied, low, narrow—a den in which to sleep and die. What a place of residence in winter, when, during weeks of continuous rain and fog, the windows are shut ! And in order that this brood may not die of hunger, it is necessary that the father should not drink, should never be idle, should never be sick.

Here and there is a dust-heap. Women are labouring to pick out what is valuable from it. One, old and withered, had a short pipe in her mouth. They stand up amidst the muck to look at me ; brutalized, disquieting faces of female Yahoos ; perhaps this pipe and a glass of gin is the last idea which floats in their idiotic brain. Should we find there anything else than the instincts and the appetites of a savage and of a beast of burden ? A miserable black cat, lean, lame, startled, watches them timidly out of the corner of its eye, and furtively searches in a heap of rubbish. It was possibly right in feeling uneasy. The old woman, muttering, followed it with a look as wild as its own She seemed to think that two pounds weight of meat were there.

I read the alleys which run into Oxford-street, stifling lanes, encrusted with human exhalations ; troops of pale children nestling on the muddy stairs ; the seats on London-bridge, where families, huddled together with drooping heads, shiver through the night ; particularly the Haymarket and the Strand in the evening. Every hundred steps one jostles twenty harlots ; some of them ask for a glass of gin ; others say, "Sir, it is to pay my lodging." This is not debauchery which flaunts itself, but destitution—and such destitution ! The deplorable procession in the shade of the monumental streets is sickening ; it seems to me a march of the dead. That is a plague-spot—the real plague-spot of English society.

THE TICHBORNE CASE.

(*Daily Telegraph.*)

At the resumption of this case on Friday, December 8, some letters of July, 1868, from Mr. Holmes to Rouse were read, asking for 38 boxes, containing effects of the late dowager, which Rouse had in store, to be handed over to the Receiver in Chancery. About these Mr. Baigent now said that he knew nothing. A letter of Mr. Baigent's, of March, 1868, to Rouse, urging that the claimant should go into Lancashire, was put in, and the witness said this had no reference to Stoneyhurst. It spoke of four Carabineers who would be first-rate witnesses. Other letters of Mr. Baigent were read referring to the getting-up of evidence in the claimant's case, and much about his movements. In one of them allusion was made to a "committee," and the witness explained that this meant a certain number of persons who had undertaken to advance £100 each for the use of the claimant. Mention was made of coming proceedings in the Probate Court, and a long list of counsel to be employed for claimant was detailed. In reference to the taking a house for claimant, the phrase "for himself and Sir Roger the house was too small" occurred, and the witness being asked what he meant by that, replied that he never had intention of living in the same house with the claimant. The witness admitted the use of the phrase, in another letter, "that he had hooked Father Cooper a big fish ; and that Father Guy had baited the hook." This was at Liverpool, whither witness had accompanied claimant in the spring of 1868. It was also stated that Father Cooper had recognised claimant, had made a splendid affidavit, came out nobly, and was nearly as big as claimant. One Segar, whose evidence was sought, was said to be "too timid," and no affidavit was got from him. The witness was asked why in these letters, which minutely detailed the circumstances of the trip to the north, there was no allusion to Stoneyhurst ; but he did not account for this. Some question arose as to the preparation of Father Cooper's affidavit, and what had become of the draft ; and witness having said that it was prepared by two lawyers, Mr. Hawkins asked if two lawyers were required on account of Father Cooper's size, when the witness plaintively said, "Don't be jocose ; you always seem most cheerful on Fridays." Mr. Hawkins rejoined that he was cheerful because the cross-examination was coming to a close. In reply to an inquiry the witness said that he first heard of the claimant's visit to Wapping at the end of 1867. Witness taxed him with having been there, and claimant said that he did not know where Wapping was, and that he had never been there in his life, but he never heard that when, in the presence of Mr. Huggins, reference was made to Wapping, claimant said "that if it could be proved that he had been to Wapping he would give up his claim to the estate;" nor anything even in substance like that. Witness did not believe claimant's denial of his having been to Wapping ; he partly believed him and partly not ; the impression on witness's mind was that he had been there, and, therefore, that he had told an untruth. Claimant never, to witness's knowledge, went to Wapping again, though he believed it was wished that he should go there to meet certain people, but witness never heard that he refused to go, saying "that if he did not go again he could swear that he had never been there." As to any reason for not going again to Wapping, witness could give none ; he never bothered the claimant about it. What is known as the "Castro correspondence" was taken up, which began 28th August, 1867 ; and witness admitted that this was after claimant had been examined in Chancery, and asked to give some reason for his taking the name of Castro. A letter of claimant to Don Thomas Castro was read, and the witness asked if he could point out in it a single allusion to the claimant's having used the name of Tichborne at Mellipilla. The letter spoke of claimant's return to England, his having got very stout, of his estates being in the hands of his relations until he proved that he was the same person he was thirteen years before, and that his mother was alive. It contained remembrances to many persons by name, to persons in Chili, begged that they would help him in getting his estates, and stated that he had taken the liberty of using the name of Thomas Castro when he was in Australia, and of saying that he came from Chili. The witness said of course there was no mention of the name claimant had gone by in Chili. In the answer to this by Pedro Castro, which was read, allusion was made to a lock of claimant's hair having been preserved in Chili, but there was no mention of claimant's name. Witness was reminded of his having remarked on the wonderful memory for names the claimant exhibited in this correspondence, and asked how he reconciled this with his being unable to remember the name of the captain or the vessel that picked him up at sea. Witness answered that a person named Owen Lewis had been found to belong to another ship than that in which Arthur Orton went to Australia, but he could not tell the name or size of the vessel, though he saw the captain's name in Lloyd's list only last week. Then came a letter from Pedro Castro to Holmes, stating that in Chili claimant had passed by the name of Arthur Orton, and it, witness said, was the first intimation he had of this, but witness did not ask claimant if he passed by the name of Arthur Orton, not thinking it important. In regard to this answer, most severe pressure was put on witness, who, in the course of the questioning, affirmed that all that was said by Pedro Castro was untrue, but he could not be got to state the authority on which he affirmed this. With reference to an alleged unwillingness of claimant to go to Chili with the commission, witness said his reason was that the other side wanted to get rid of him. Here the witness broke out vehemently into exclamations about robbery of poor children ; and, being asked what he thought of the robbery of Alfred Tichborne's child by an impostor, cried out that no one had a right to call the claimant an impostor ; and if younger sons chose to have children, they were not to supersede the rightful heir, and there was quite a scene. Much was said about money subscribed to enable claimant to go to Chili, and his shrinking from doing so, and the questions and answers were very hot. Witness admitted that Mr. Holmes, in October, 1868—in consequence of Charles Orton asserting that the claimant was his brother—made inquiries whether he had ever passed by the name of Arthur Orton, but he never knew that Charles Orton had received money from claimant. Here about the witness was asked if a paper put in his hand was in claimant's writing. He did not believe it was ; and for some time Mr. Stephens, clerk to Mr. Holmes, who was appealed to, was of the same opinion, but at last "thought it was." It purported to be a denial by the claimant that he had ever met Charles Orton myself, or had written to that person in the name of Orton ; and, after reading it himself, witness believed it to be in claimant's writing. Letters from Mr. Holmes to Rouse of October 1868, were read, complaining of a letter from Charles Orton to the dowager, asking for an allowance after claimant had gone to Chili, being kept back. From him, and which having been unanswered, caused Charles Orton to make an affidavit on the other side, expressing general dissatisfaction with the state of things in reference to Arthur Orton ; but the witness did not seem to see this. The examination ran for some time on the matter of Arthur Orton and the alleged identity of the claimant with him, the result of a great number of letters of witness, Mr. Holmes, and others. In one of these it was stated that the proceedings at Rio were not favourable to claimant. Mrs. Jury, a sister of Arthur Orton, who was in court, was here asked to produce all correspondence between her and him. She demurred to produce the private letters ; but eventually she solemnly declared that she had none. Still more correspondence was brought forward, and a portion of a letter of Arthur Orton (of June 1855), from Hobart Town, to his sister Mrs. Jury, but containing nothing particular, was produced. Witness in one of his letters having spoken of the claimant's will made at Wagga-Wagga, now said he thought it was a stupid will for Roger to have made. He thought it a likely thing for Roger Tichborne to have misnamed his own mother in that will, which he believed was a trumped-up affair and a blind. He believed the claimant's statement that the will was a sham one, intended as a security for the advance of a sum of money ; but he did not think this an attempt to obtain money by false pretences. On this point, the Chief Justice having asked some questions, an observation was made by Mr. Serjeant Ballantine, which his lordship said was most improper—to which Mr. Serjeant Ballantine replied that his lordship's continual interposition in the cross-examination was most embarrassing ; and there was a rather warm colloquy between his lordship and the learned counsel. Several letters were read referring to the claimant's proceedings on his supposed way to Chili, and to the necessity of having copies of his letters to his wife, and winding up with Mr. Holmes withdrawing from the case, on claimant's not going to Chili. The witness said that there was no allusion in Roger Tichborne's letters from Valparaiso to a visit to Mellipilla ; witness was never told by claimant after he came back that he did not intend to go to Chili with the commission, and he asserted that he had very little conversation with him, and none about the Wagga-Wagga will. At a meeting of his friends who had advanced money for him, claimant stated ill-health as his reason for not going to Chili ; and some of those gentlemen, Colonel Loshington and Mr. Norris amongst them, were dissatisfied, and withdrew from claimant, and Mr. Holmes also. The cross-examination was still going on when the adjournment took place.

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